The Racine Journal.

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IN OPEN REBELLION.

Americans and Europeans in Fu Khien Province in Great Distress.

The American Mission Burned—Gunboats Asked for to Protect the Foreigners.

Survivors of the Ku Cheng Massacre Declare it Was a Premeditated Attack—Letter From One of the Victims.

Shanghai, Aug. 8.— The Mercury of this city, today publishes a dispatch from Foo Chow saying that the position of the Europeans is critical owing to the open hostilities of the native officials. It is added that if an outbreak occurs that the native officials will be unable to cope with the mob. Fu Khien province is said to be in a state of rebellion and the American missions at Fung Fuk in that province has been burned. The Europeans and Americans have telegraphed for gunboats to protect the foreign settlement.

The Situation Critical.

Washington, Aug. 6.— The state department has just received the following cablegram from United States Consul General Jernigan: "Shanghai, Aug. 6. —Hixon, United States consul at Foo Chow, wires: 'American mission property at Yun Fuh burned. Details of Ku Cheng massacre horrible. Houses stealthily surrounded and sleeping ladies and children speared to death. Situation unsettled.'"

A Diabolical Outrage.

Hoong Kong, Aug. 6.—In an interview today with some of the survivors of the Ku Cheng massacre they declared that the outrage was carried out in the most diabolical manner and that it was evidently a premeditated and carefully arranged attack entirely unprovoked, made upon the occupants of the missionary station while they were asleep. The bodies of the victims were buried at Fu Chow. There are rumors of further riots at places nearer to Fu Chow than Ku Cheng. This district includes the stations of the Church of England at Zenana, the American Methodists station at Fu Khien, La Yong, Ning Tai K, Hochiang and Huighwa.

Letter From Missionary Stewart.

London, Aug. 6.—The last letter dated April 8 from the murdered English missionary, the Rev. Mr. Stewart, has been received in London and describes the critical situation of affairs at Ku Cheng. Mr. Stewart wrote: "Ten days ago we were awakened at 4 o'clock in the morning by a native clergyman who crossed the river in order to bring us the startling news that the vegetarian rebels were expected at daylight to storm Ku Cheng. The gateways of the city were being blocked with timber and stone in order to prevent their entry. We had 100 men, women and children in our camp outside of the town. We passed a terrible time until daybreak when torrents of rain fell and the vegetarians not liking the rain, postponed the attack. All the mission party started to get inside of Fu Cheng. The male and female staffs in the early morning were crossing the river in small parties in a tin boat and reached Kuessong wall which had to be scaled with ladders. During the three following days bodies of citizens guarded the walls armed with prongs and rusty swords. On the fourth day the gates were opened and the mandarin in command conferred with the vegetarian leader. What occurred during this interview we do not know. But nobody believes we have seen the end of this matter, such a serious affair cannot be so easily patched up and is probably only begun." Mr. Stewart's letter concludes: "All the women and children with the advice of the American and British consuls will be sent to the east. The opinion prevails if the Japan-Chinese treaty is arranged soldiers will be sent from Fu Chow to arrest the leaders of the rebels. But if it is not arranged then the vegetarians will increase sufficiently to make the rising a success."

An Investigation Ordered.

London, Aug. 6.— Officials of the foreign office have cabled instructions to the British minister at Pekin, Mr. R. N. O'Connor, to demand the safety of all British subjects in the disturbed districts and to insist upon a full inquiry into the massacre. In addition, Mr. O'Connor has been ordered to see that the culprits are punished and that an independent inquiry be made into the Ku Cheng massacre by a British consular court.

Shaghai, Aug. 6.—The British minister at Pekin, Mr. O'Connor, has made a demand upon the Tsuin Yamien (Chinese foreign office) for a military escort for the British consulate at Foo Chow in order to enable him to visit the scene of the Ku Cheng massacre and hold the inquiry demanded. Mr. O'Connor has also positively requested that the Chinese government issue a decree ordering the capital punishment of the offenders and that stringent orders be issued for the protection of all missionaries throughout China. The Chinese government has assented without demurrer to the terms of the British minister.

GLADSTONE ON ARMENIA.

The Grand Old Man Makes an Address at Chester Today.

Chester, Eng., Aug. 6.—The town hall was packed with people today, the audience including numbers of Armenians in anticipation of hearing the speech of Mr. Gladstone upon the Armenian question. The audience rose with vociferous cheering when Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Duke of Westminster, the Bishop of Chester and the mayor of Chester entered the hall. Mr. Gladstone rose amid an outburst of enthusiastic applause and addressing the audience said the Armenian question was not a party matter or a religious affair. Continuing he said that the present situation in Armenia resulted from intolerably bad government—perhaps the worst on the face of the earth (applause.) Mr. Gladstone then read a resolution to the effect that: This meeting expresses its conviction that her majesty's government will have a cordial support of the entire nation without distinction of party, in any measures it may adopt in order to secure for the Armenians such forms of administration in the province as to provide effective guarantees for the safety of life, honor, religion and property and that no reform can be effected without the continuous control of the European powers. Mr. Gladstone then said that the resolution was a moderate one and expressed not only his own sentiments, but those of their transatlantic brethren who felt even more strongly than did those present that the dispassioned inquiry which was made after the Sassoun massacre showed that the powers of the language did not suffice to describe the statements which made the blood run cold (applause.) The inquiry, he continued, had verified all the sickening details not only of European, but of American testimony which was doubly entitled to credence as America, politically had no interest in the orient. But, added Mr. Gladstone, plunder and murder were the comparatively mild side of the work of the ravisher and torturer.

In conclusion Mr. Gladstone said: "We are sensible as to what is due our honor. We must interpose to demand no more than what is just. But we must demand as much as is necessary and determine that this be accomplished whether it is met with resistance or not." (Loud and enthusiatic applause.) The resolution read by Mr. Gladstone was then adopted.

FOOLED THE EMPEROR.

The Britania Got Away While Emperor William Was Thinking About It.

Cowes, Aug. 6.—In the race for the queen's cup in the regatta of the royal yacht squadron today, course from Cowes round the Bullock patch buoy, back to the south of Brambles, round a flag boat off Yarmouth and return to Cowes, a total distance of about 50 miles, the Britania had a sail over.

Emperor William boarded his yacht, the Meteor, formerly the Scotch cutter Thistle, which was defeated by the Volunteer in 1887 in the races for the Americas cup. His majesty was dressed in yachting costume and intended to start in the race for the queen's cup. Some misunderstanding occurred respecting the handicapping of the Meteor and she did not start.

DE CAMPOS AT HAVANA.

The Spanish General Suddenly put in an Appearance at the Cuban Capital.

Havana, Aug. 6.—Capt. Gen. Martinez De Campos arrived here unexpectedly at 1 o'clock this morning.

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

New York Aug. 6.—Nesslage & Fuller will ship $100,000 in gold tomorrow by the steamer St. Louis. The United States assay office will send $5,000,000 in gold bars today to the Philadelphia mint and an equal amount tomorrow to the same mint, both for coinage. The sum of $250,000 in gold will be exported via the St. Louis tomorrow by Hard & Rand, coffee importers.

FOUND MORE BLOOD STAINS.

Chicago, Aug. 6.— Further examination of the room occupied by Mrs. Connor at Holmes castle today resulted in the finding of additional bloodstains upon the door. A strong microscope was used upon the stains by an expert who said they were undoubtedly human blood.

REGISTRATION LAWS UPHELD.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 6.—Judge Goff today, in the South Carolina registration case, dismissed the complainants bill for an injunction. This decision upholds the present registration laws.

DENMARK'S KING ILL.

Copenhagen, Aug 5.—The king passed a bad night. He suffers frequent recurring pains and his condition is thought to be serious.

The old are prone to forget that they were over young and the young that they will soon be old.

NEGROES IN FOR FIGHT

Chicago Negroes Hold an Exciting Mass Meeting.

Call on Gov. Altgeld to Protect Their Colored Brethren at Spring Valley.

Five Hundred Negroes Will Go to the Scene of the Trouble if Altgeld Fails to Take Action to Rescue the Oppressed.

Chicago, Aug. 6.— Five hundred excited negroes in mass meeting today passed resolutions demanding that Gov. Altgeld protect the colored people at Spring Valley, Ills., and asserting their determination to leave for that place tonight in the event of the refusal of the governor to take action. The call was issued last night and fully 500 colored men met at a State street hall in response to the call. The men were excited and the speeches were violent and determined. The resolutions adopted asked the governor to take immediate action to protect the colored miners of Spring Valley from mob violence and all those present pledged themselves by vote to go to the scene of the trouble this evening if no word was received from the governor before that time.

The colored people decided to stay in session all day and a committee of four men was sent to Spring Valley to report on the situation there. The committee was expected to reach the mines at 3:30 this afternoon and it was decided if they reported by telegraph that their brethren were not being properly protected by the state authorities an organized company of rescuers would leave Chicago at 4:30 and go directly to the aid of the colored miners.

The meeting was a scene of wild excitement; half a dozen speeches being made at the same time. A white lawyer named Waters attempted to advise moderation and was promptly thrown through a window by his enraged hearers. The violence of the sentiments expressed alarmed the authorities and the Italian consul here hurried to the city hall and asked that the police prevent the men from leaving the city. Mayor Swift and Chief of Police Badenoch held a conference with the consul and it was decided that if the colored men attempted to board a train for Spring Valley, they would be stopped by a detail of policemen.

FIREBUGS BOUND OVER.

The Examination in the Kenosha Arson Case Concluded -- Six Held to the Circuit Court.

Kenosha, Aug. 6.— The case of the state of Wisconsin vs. Geo. S. Perrin, B. I. Block, Lewis Jacobson, Isaac Robinson, Schaeffer and Bernard Rosenow, was again before Justice Slater this morning. The men in question are charged with being implicated in burning the plant of the Chicago Bedding company. The court room was packed and a large number of attoneys were present to represent those accused.

Attorney Forrest was there in the interest of Robinson, villain in the play, and said to be arch conspirator in the plot to burn the plant of the Chicago Bedding company. Joe Quarles to assist the young district attorney in the prosecution of Robinson, Jacobson, Block, Perrin, Rosenow, Schaeffer and Levine, the alleged conspirators. Attorneys Cavanagh and Fisher are to defend Block and Perrin. Reed was defending Jacobson. Dankowsky was looking after Frank Schaeffer and Lloyd did his best for Levine.

Perrin was manager of the Chicago Bedding company's works at Kenosha. Block was its treasurer. Jacobson and Robinson were more or less financially interested in the concern. Schaeffer was the day watchman who saw Robinson and his tool making the preparations for the fire, and Levine was the night watchman who saw the same things.

The testimony of Rosenow was heard and he told all about how the job was put up just who took part and how the burning was done. When all of the testimony was heard and the arguments made all of the accused were held to the September term of circuit court for trial. Block and Robinson's bonds were fixed at $8,000 each; Perrin and Jacobson at $5,000 each and Levine at $500. Schaeffer, the watchman, waived examination and was held in bonds of $1,000. As yet the parties have not secured bonds.

Ex-Secretary of War Endicott is reported as being in feeble health at his home in Danvers, Mass. He is said to be suffering from serious mental trouble.

The Pearly Substance

Of the teeth is brittle. SOZODONT, composed exclusively of hygienic vegetable elements, and containing no solvent, is the only article which, while whitening the enamel, preserves its soundness.

MRS. TALMAGE DEAD.

Wife of the Noted New York Divine, Died at Dansville, N. Y., This Morning.

Dansville, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage died here at 4:30 this morning. Since the burning of the Brooklyn Tabernacle last year Mrs. Talmage has suffered from nervous prostration and she has never fully recovered from the shock sustained then. The fire broke out while the doctor was holding his usual Sunday reception and a large number of parishioners and visitors were in the church when the fire broke out. They all made good their escape, but Dr. Talmage went back into the burning edifice for something he had left behind. During his absence Mrs. Talmage who, with other members of the family were outside awaiting his reappearance, became greatly excited and alarmed for the doctor's safety. As soon as she was informed that he was all right she broke down completely, her overwrought nerves being unequal for such a strain. Her doctors suggested an European trip to build up her failing health. She was accompanied to Europe by Misses Maude and Daisy Talmage. While in Rome she became ill with Roman fever and accompanied by one of her physicians, she returned home. While staying at the family's summer residence near East Hampton, L. I., she appeared to improve and her friends had hopes for her speedy recovery. This was not to be, however, as she soon had a relapse of the spells of exhaustion and nervous prostration. The sufferer was removed to the Dansville sanitarium about a year ago, with Miss Daisy Talmage as her constant companion. While Dr. Talmage was absent on a lecturing tour in the west last week he received a telegram summoning him to his wife's bedside. He at once cancelled all his engagements and hastened back to find that there was very little hope for the patient's recovery and he remained with her until the end came this morning. The deceased was the second wife of Dr. Talmage. The first wife was drowned while boating in 1862, leaving a daughter, Miss Jessie, and a son who has since died. Within two years afterwards the doctor married Miss Susie Whittemore of Brooklyn. She became the mother of five children, Rev. Frank DeWitt Talmage, Mrs. Dorin, Mrs. Mangan, Miss Maude and Miss Daisy Talmage.

Dr. Talmage, his three married daughters, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Managan and Mrs. Donnan, together with the family physician, J. E. Richarson, and Dr. Gregory were present when she passed away. The daughters, Misses Maude and Daisy, had been telegraphed for but were unable to reach here until 9 o'clock. They were accompanied by their brother-in-law, Mr. Smith. The funeral services will be at 2 o'clock Thursday, Aug. 8, in Brooklyn.

FOUR COUNTERFEITERS HELD.

Makers of Bogus Money Held in $1,500 Bail at Jersey City.

New York, Aug. 6.— Wm. E. Brockway, the notorious counterfeiter and forger, and the three members of his gang, Wm. Swagner, Sidney Smith, the engraver, and Libbie Smith, his wife, who were captured by Chief Hazen of the secret service bureau and his detectives, were arraigned today before United States Commisisoner Romaine in Jersey City.

Commissioner Romaine held the three men in $15,000 bail each. They were unable to give the required security and were lodged in the Hudson county jail. Libbie Smith, the alleged wife of Smith, was then arraigned. She was also held. When Brockway was arraigned before the commissioner he protested against the certificates being taken away from him while he was being searched last night. Five hundred dollars gold certificates was genuine, as were Canadian certificates that were found in his possession.

NEW WISCONSIN ROAD.

The Washburn, Bayfield & Iron River Road File Articles of Incorporation.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 6.—The Washburn, Bayfield and Iron River Railway company filed articles of organization with the secretary of state today, to build a line from Bayfield to Iron river, a distance of 70 miles. The capital stock is $1,000,000. The incorporators are Isaac P. Wing, R. D. Pike of Flanders; W. W. Downs of Bayfield; F. J. Mohan, Howard Benton, J. A. Jacobs, M. N. Oystadt, D. M. Maxoy, John Waeguie, Washburn; Byron Ripley, A. A. Hobbs, Iron River; W. E. McCord, Chippewa Falls.

A WISCONSIN MAN'S JOB.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Daniel Webster of Wisconsin, has been appointed chief examiner land claims in the interior department.

The married flirt is the most serious argument in favor of celibacy.

tEvery time there is a wedding another "sweetest girl in the world" strikes the toboggan.

A woman always thinks it takes at least two to keep a secret.

ANOTHER COMPANY.

Northwestern Telephone and Electric Company to Establish a System.

A Representative Canvassing the City for Subscribers.

Meeting With Phenominal Success—Everybody Can Have a Metallic System—Rates to be Way Down—To Ask for a Franchise.

Competition is the life of trade. Without it the world would be dull and apparently dead. Probably there is not another business where competition is more brisk than that of the telephone. Racine has a system operated by the Wisconsin Telephone company and in fact there has never been another company here and efforts to secure a foothold have failed. At present it looks as if another company would come in and make it interesting for the old one. It is the Northwestern Telephone and Electric company of Milwaukee. They use the Ferdinand phone which is reported to be one of the best in existence. One of the organizers of the new company is Mr. J. D. Jillson. Recently Mr. Ferdinand, Mr. Jillson and Mr. Harris, president of the company, met and held a consultation with a view of establishing the company here. It was deemed advisable to make the trial. To insure its establishment 300 subscribers must be guaranteed. Mr. Jillson for the past week has been canvassing the city and informs the reporter that he has received the signatures of over one-half the number desired. He further said that all lines of the Northwestern company would be metallic and the very heaviest copper wire will be used. The disagreeable induction noticed on telephones is done away with. The company has nearly completed its system at Oshkosh with over 350 subscribers. In a few days it will be in operation and the citizens of Racine, Milwaukee and other cities will be invited to visit the saw dust city and investigate. The lines will be extended to Milwaukee and in fact there will be toll connections with all cities throughout the country. The cost of these new telephones will be $18 per year for residences; $30 for business houses and the rate inside of the city limits will never exceed $30 per annum. In a short time the Northwestern people will ask the council for a franchise.

BIG CINCINNATI FIRE.

Fire Doing Heavy Damage Along the Wharves--Two Big Steamers Burned.

Cincinnati, Aug. 5.—About 2 o'clock a fire broke out on the Big Sandy wharf boat. It spread very rapidly and soon swept out the wharf boats of the Louisville mail line, the New Orleans and Memphis line and everything along the public landing is going at 2:30. The big steamers Carrollton and Big Sandy are burned and everything in the port is threatened.

Before 3 o'clock the fire was under control but a number of wharf boats were totally destroyed and others damaged and two steamers, the Big Sandy and the Carrollton, were burned to the water's edge. The loss on the Big Sandy is $35,000 and on the Carrollton $30,000; not including cargoes. The loss on the wharf boat makes the total over $100,000. The steamers Bedford, Scotia and Tacoma narrowly escaped destruction. The Cincinnati and Louisville mail line large wharf boat narrowly escaped. The Big Sandy came in today from Louisville and was unloading and loading preparatory to returning to Louisville tonight, when the fire broke out in some baled hay. It spread like an explosion to the wharf boats and other craft. The Carrollton was next to the Big Sandy and could not pull out in time to save herself. All other boats in the harbor pulled out and proceeded to fight the fire. During the hour of excitement there was an immense multitude on the public landings and reports were circulated about lives being lost on the two steamers. Not one was injured, or killed on the landing and the river men say that all escaped from the wharf boat, and the two steamers. If any of the roustabouts were asleep they may be lost. There were no passengers on the boats at the time and all members of the crews are accounted for.

DIED ON HIS WIFE'S GRAVE.

A Cleveland Commission Man Suicides in Lakeview Cemetery.

Cleveland, Aug. 6.—A. E. Kelley, a well known commission dealer, went to Lakeview cemetery today and lying down on his wife's grave shot himself through the heart dying almost instantly.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Picnic to be Held on Saturday Next—Programme.

The annual picnic of the Racine County Caledonian society will take place on Saturday next at Horlick's Grove and a pleasing programme has been arranged for the occasion. There will be a boys race under 10 years; girls race under 10 years; throwing 12-pound hammer; married ladies race, 100 yards; hop step and jump; obstacle race, men and boys; girls race under 15 years; boys race under 15 years; molasses bun eating; three-legged race; putting shot; high jump; tossing caber; vaulting with pole; sack race; wheelbarrow race; young ladies race; men's race 200 yards; tug-of-war and other games. Handsome and costly prizes are to be awarded in each contest. The chief of the day will be D. H. Smith. Managers, S. M. Driver and J. Allen. Judges, William Harcus, T. Logie and Robert Seater. Field secretary, J. M. Driver. Pipers, William and J. Tulloch. Caterer, Thomas Drivor, Jr. Busses will leave the hall for grounds at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

DENVER BANK CLOSES.

The Rocky Mountain Savings Bank Pulled Down With the Union National Bank of That Place.

Denver, Aug. 6.— The Rocky Mountain Savings bank closed its doors today, an assignment being made to Earl M. Cranston for the benefit of creditors. No statement of assets and liabilities has yet been made. Last week a demand was made on the bank for $28,000 county funds on deposit in it and it was unable to make payment. This bank was closed during the panic in 1893; but was subsequently re-opened, certificates being issued to depositors. The president is Frank Woodbury, son of R. W. Woodbury, president of the Union National bank, which suspended last week and the two institutions were intimately associated in business.

WOULD LYNCH LANE.

Kentucky Murderer Stands a Good Show of Sudden Death.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 6.—H. C. Rodenbaugh, who was mortally wounded by W. N. Lane at Versailles yesterday afternoon, rested better last night than his physicians expected he would. The doctors expect his death at any time. It was reported early this morning that 100 men had left Nicholasville by rail for Versailles intending to lynch Lane in broad daylight. At this hour nothing definite can be learned regarding this report. Everything is reported quiet at both Versailles and Nicholasville.

THE WRONG TRAIN.

A Freight Instead of an Express Derailed by Train Wreckers.

Warsaw, Ind., Aug. 6.—Early this morning train wreckers throw a switch on the Pennsylvania railroad at Eagle Lake station two miles east of this city for the evident purpose of wrecking one of the fast express trains. A freight train plunged into it instead and the locomotive and several cars were thrown down a steep embankment. The trainmen escaped by jumping.

A TELEPHONE SUIT.

The Bell Co. Sues the National Telephone Co. for Alleged Infringement.

Boston, Aug. 6.— Papers have been filed in the United States circuit court by the Bell Telephone company for an injunction against the National Telephone Manufacturing company of Boston, to prevent alleged infringement of the Berliner patents held by the plaintiffs. A hearing has been set for Sept. 2.

DEFENDER AGAIN THE WINNER.

The New Yacht Leaves the Vigilant Seven Minutes and Ten Seconds Behind.

Newport, Aug. 6.—In the triangular race today for the Drexel cup, over a 21-mile course, the Defender beat the Vigilant seven minutes, unofficial time. On the first leg of seven miles the Defender gained five miles.

North Dakota Crops.

Chief of Police Johnson has received a letter from his brother Congressman Johnson, dated at Petersburg, N. Dak., which contains some interesting information in regard to the crops. The general crops he says are the best he ever saw. He had cut 14 acres of rye and four acres of oats. The former will go 32 bushels to the acre and the latter 70 to the acre. He has 50 acres of barley ready to cut and the wheat is looking yellow and fine. The congressman touches upon the "Craver Harvesting King," a great machine. It cuts with a twelve foot swath through the thickest grain and is worked easily by four horses. It binds 70 sheaves a minute and drops a bundle every three feet.

WHO OWNS THE WELL

And How Will the Waste of Water Be Stopped.

This Is a Question Agitating First Ward Property Owners.

Enthusiastic Meeting Held at the City Hall Last Night—Artesian Well Talk for an Hour—Council Asked to Take Action.

Pursuant to call quite a number of the First ward tax payers met at the city hall last evening for the purpose of talking about matters, in regard to the First ward artesian well. Those present were Alderman Hoyle, Alderman Kammerer, H. Raymond, A. C. Judd, W. S. Huffham, A. McAvoy, F. Ferbush, L. C. Klein Frank Mrcvicka, A. Buse, R. Barlow, N. F. Reichert and John Williams.

On motion Alderman Hoyle was appointed chairman of the meeting. The objects of the meeting were to ascertain what could be done in regard to the large waste of water supplied by the well. From the discussion it appeared that the well flows a pure supply of water and that if properly handled the supply is sufficient for every resident of the First ward, but many consumers allow the fucets to remain open on lower floors and it is impossible to get water in the upper part of buildings. This it was desired to remedy.

The question came up as to who owned the well, the property owners of the First ward or the City of Racine. It developed that the late George Rickeman was the father of the well and that it had been sunk away back in 1870 at the time the wells of the First ward were declared to be foul and the water unfit for use.

The ward system was then in vogue and the expense of putting down the well, piping it, etc., was taxed against the First ward property owners. Since that time the system has changed, the ward system has been abolished and a Board of Public Works established. When this change took place it is said that the well was turned over to the city and that the city has control of it, but there is no such action on record, at any rate the Board of Public Works refuse to have anything to do with the well.

One thing was admitted and it was that the city at large had provided money to make repairs in years gone by and only a short time ago voted $200 for repairing pipes which froze up last winter and deprived Park avenue residents of water for several months and the First ward aldermen were censured for allowing such things to prevail.

It was the sense of the meeting that the First ward residents should have control of the well, but how to bring about such a move was not clear. Mr. Klein offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the city council be respectfully requested to take the necessary measures to enforce the ordinance in relation to the First ward artesian well.

The ordinance says that the well shall be under the supervision of the superintendent, subject at all times to the control of the council. That the superintendent shall be appointed by the council annually and the salary shall be fixed by the council. No person can make connections with the mains except the superintendent and there is a penalty of $25 for violation of the law. No person can tap a main without a permit. Lead pipe must be used. No person shall allow the free run of water from hydrants and shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $25 and costs for violation of the ordinance. No person shall use the water unless a resident of the First ward.

H. Raymond was the superintendent of the well at one time, but his time appears to have expired. There is strong talk of the council electing ex-Alderman Buse the superintendent.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Racine Journal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1895.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1895.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums *must be* ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year, $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year and Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and set of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $1.40. By mail or express, 25 cents additional.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL and the *Weekly Courier-Journal*—a ten-page, eight-column Democratic newspaper, Henry Watterson, editor—will be sent one year to any address for $1.20.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL and the New York Weekly *Press*, an up-to-date Republican national newspaper, will be sent one year to any address for $1.25.

The Racine Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean.

As will be seen by the announcement in another column, the Racine *Journal* and Chicago *Weekly Inter Ocean* will be sent for one year for $1.20. This offer will be held good only for a limited period, and should be immediately taken advantage of by all those desiring a first class home paper and a leading Chicago paper, such as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Chester Farr, Griffen McClellan and Damon Alshuler rode up from Waukegan on their wheels to spend Sunday and are guests at Hotel Racine.

Misses Julia and Pauline Ornstine of Milwaukee are the guests of the Misses Morawetz of Douglas avenue.

Mr. C. D. Hone has tendered his resignation at J. L. Schillings and will depart tomorrow for the northern part of the state for a few months visit when he will return and accept a more lucrative position in Milwaukee.

Mr. Myron Irish, of Chicago, is in the city visiting friends for a few days.

Mr. F. E. Sayles of Chicago, spent Sunday in Racine the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Benstead.

Mrs. B. Soldine and children and Miss Laura Soldine will spend a couple of weeks at Delevan Lake.

Mrs. E. H. Bush and child, who have been visiting in the city the past four weeks, departed for her home at La Crosse. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Juliette Glass, who will visit at Minneapolis and La Crosse for a month.

Register of Deeds Frank M. Roberts has returned from a several weeks' visit at Boston and other eastern cities.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Reigh of Milwaukee, spent the Sabbath with Mr. and Mrs. William Soffel.

Secretary Rettmann, M. C. and S. C. Wadmond, Henry Wolgand, B. Browne and John Corse departed for the Lamberton farm to camp out for a couple of weeks. This is the inauguration of a camp by the Y. M. C. A., assisted by the Y. W. C. A.

John Savage of Chicago, is in the city visiting his many Racine friends.

Rev. Charles Percival preached at the Congregational church yesterday after a four week's vacation in the east. He was greeted by large congregations.

Rev. A. C. Grier occupied the pulpit of the Second M. E. church last evening, Rev. Lane being in Dakota on a vacation.

Miss Mabel Barker, who has been visiting at Fennville, Mich., the past few weeks, arrived home on Saturday, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. D. R. Crane, and uncle, Anson Barker, who will visit Mr. and Mrs. W. Barker a few weeks.

Cosmos D. Hone tendered his resignation at John Schilling's store on account of failing health and will go to Menominee, Mich.

RACINES WIN AGAIN

The Milwaukee White Diamonds Drop a Game Yesterday.

It Was an Exciting Contest, Although Full of Errors.

The Visitors Score Six Runs in the First Two Innings—Nine Successive Victories—Other Base Ball Games Played.

The Racines captured another game yesterday making their ninth straight victory. The White Diamonds of Milwaukee were the opposing club and were taken into camp to the tune of 8 to 7, in an exciting contest from start to finish. The game was brim full of errors on both sides, although there was brilliant and fast work at different times by members of both teams. The game was not a perfect one from a scientific point of view, but the uphill work of the locals and the exciting finish made it extremely interesting for the 600 or more spectators who crowded the grand stand and bleachers. The umpiring of Martinson was not satisfactory and on two occasions his judgment was poor. One was against the visitors and the other was in favor of them, both being at critical stages of the game. However, neither one made a particle of difference in the final result.

Racine was first at bat, Milwaukee taking the field. Cull's pitching was touched up at a lively rate and one run was scored, Hansen making the circuit of the bases. The White Diamonds started the ball rolling at the very onset and scored three runs in their half before the side was retired. Two Milwaukee batsmen got on the bases, one on a rank error of Hansons. Disch then came to bat and lifted the ball over the left field fence for a home run, and all leisurely walked home. They continued their run: getting in the next inning and succeeded in gathering in three more by listless playing on the part of the Racines with the score 6 to 1 in favor of the visitors. Matters did not look very bright and spectators came to the conclusion that the Racines had met their match.

But such was not the case, and although they did not score in the second, third and fourth innings, they scored 5 times in the fifth and tied the score. Milwaukee scored another run in the fifth, thus forging ahead. Racine was blanked in the sixth and seventh, but tied the score in the eighth and won in the ninth. Chris got his base on balls. He stole second and was advanced to third by a sacrifice. One hit was needed to win the game. Johnson was equal to the emergency and, picking out one of Cull's straight ones, sent it up against the left field fence for two bases, thus winning his own game. Hansen followed with a hit, but both runners were left on bases. Milwaukee went out in one, two, three order. Following is the score by innings:

Racines	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	—8
White Diamonds	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—7

Batteries, Johnson and Herman, Cull and Disch. Base hits, Racines 5; Diamonds 5. Two base hits Brooker, Johnson, Disch, Cull. Home run, Disch. Struck out by Johnson 6; by Cull 8. Umpire Martinson.

Notes of the Game.

Chris did some pretty work at short stop for which he was liberally applauded. He has become a prime favorite with the audience.

The Racines will play at Manitowoc next Saturday and Sunday and hope to give a good account of themselves.

Cull only struck out three men but he kept the hits well scattered. He is one of the best pitchers seen here this season.

Hermans throwing to bases was of the gilt edged order and only one of the visitors succeeded in purloining one yesterday.

When anything goes out in Johnnie McCue's territory, it is generally sure to be properly taken care of. By the way, Mac is playing the game of his life this year.

Was a One-Sided Game.

Saturday afternoon teams from the Belle City Malleable Iron company and Racine Malleable & Wrought Iron company played a game at north side park. The Belle City boys were too much for their adversaries and won by a score of 21 to 3. Hansky Schmitt, better known as "The Phenomenal," did the twirling for the winners and demonstrated that he has not forgotten how to fool the batsmen. He was ably handled by Kosterman. Ritter, Knutson and Johnson were in the points for the vanquished.

Schaufkopf vs. Liberty.

The Schaufkopf and Liberty clubs, two social organizations, undertook to play the national game at the park yesterday morning. After playing nearly half a day the contest closed and the man who kept score said the Schaufkopf's won by 19 to 14. The game was a laughable one and was a source of much pleasure for the many spectators. Opposing pitchers appeared to aim the ball at the batsmen and no less than half a dozen walked to the initial sack with sore heads and bruised bodies. The feature of the game was the "terrific" batting of John Lutz, who struck wildly at the wind no less than 20 times without finding the coveted sphere. Batteries—Schaufkopfs, Blesing and Miller; Libertys, Rulle and Mattray.

Other Games Played.

The Racine Athletics defeated the Kenosha Grays at the Exposition grounds yesterday by 10 to 6. Batteries: Athletics, Komes and Brantigam; Grays, Wagner and Wade. The Athletics have lost but one game this season out of nine played.

THE KENOSHA ARSON CASE.

Testimony Being Heard in Justice Slater's Court.

Kenosha, Wis., Aug. 5.—The office of Justice Slater is crowded with people today for the purpose of hearing the case of the state of Wisconsin against the several parties charged with being implicated in burning the Chicago Bedding company factory several weeks ago, in order to get a large insurance. Bernhard Rosenow, the man who was burned at the time of the fire and who afterward confessed that he was hired to burn the building and was to receive $300 for the job, has been on the stand all day. He testified in detail how large quantities of kerosene oil was purchased at Chicago, shipped here, placed in the factory and then touched off by himself, and how he narrowly escaped being burned up in the building. Great interest is being taken in the case on account of prominent men being implicated.

JUDGE MARSHALL CHOSEN

Governor Upham Tenders Him a Place on the Supreme Bench.

Milwaukee, Aug. 5—A special to the Evening Wisconsin from Madison, says that the appointment of Judge R. D. Marshall of Chipawa Falls to fill the position on the Supreme Bench made vacant by the death of Judge Orton, was announced at the executive chamber this noon. Official notice of his appointment was sent to Judge Marshall this afternoon and it is believed that he will accept the office.

A MYSTERY NO LONGER.

Murderer of Lewis McAfee of Lincoln, Ill., Makes a Confession.

Lincoln, Ill., Aug. 5.—The mystery surrounding the murder of Lewis McAfee, Sunday, July 21, near here, has been explained. McAfee was shot dead on his porch. The assassin escaped, but a vigorous search was prosecuted, resulting in the arrest of a man named Charles King, claiming Kingston, Tenn., as his home. King now confesses being Joseph Leonard Giles, from Scio, Harrison county, Ohio. Correspondence received today verifies his statements, and establishes the further fact that he was an inmate of the Ohio state insane asylum at Columbus, but was discharged. He has been identified as the tramp who, in Monard county, this state, demanded coffee from a farmer's wife at the point of a pistol and was chased away by the indignant farmer armed with a Winchester rifle. The tramp later appeared at another farmer's place near here, and being refused food, said he wanted to kill some one. He brandished a pistol but the farmer fled and saved his life.

UNDER MOB LAW.

An Illinois Town in the Hands of a Mob.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—A special to the Post from Spring Valley, Ill., says: The foreigners, under the leadership of the Italians, and the negroes, who have concentrated their forces at Seotonville, are both organizing today, and as the towns are practically under mob law, a deadly conflict is anticipated. The non-English speaking miners of Spring Valley, to the number of 2,000, held a mass meeting at the lumber yard, near the Rock Island depot, today, and passed a resolution that no negroes—men, women or invalids—would be allowed to remain inside the city limits after 5 o'clock tomorrow evening. Speeches of the most inflammatory nature were made advocating the immediate opening up of hostilities.

THE FATAL WELL.

Poisonous Gas Responsible for Two Deaths in an Ohio Town.

Chillicothe, O., Aug. 5.— At South Perry, Jos. Bingham and a brother-in-law, Oliver Benway, were digging a well. Bingham entered the well. Not hearing Bingham at work, Benway called to him, but receiving no answer, he then had his wife and another woman lower him into the well where he found Bingham dead, having been killed by poisonous gases. Finding himself being overcome, he signalled the women to pull him, but before reaching the top he fell from the bucket and was killed also. Both leave large families.

A BOMB FOR ROOSEVELT.

An Infernal Machine Picked Out of the New York City Mails.

New York, Aug. 5.—What is believed to be an infernal machine was discovered in the mailing department of the postoffice today addressed to "Theodore Roosevelt, Central Police Office." The box looked suspicious and the investigation disclosed a large cartridge with fuse attached. Police headquarters was notified and two policemen sent down by Chief Conlin took the supposed bomb away.

A MURDERER ELECTROCUTED.

Richard Leach Given 1,600 Volts and Died in Less Than Two Minutes.

New York, Aug. 5.— Richard Leach was electrocuted at Sing Sing at 11:08 this morning. Leach killed Mary Hope Newkirk, his mistress, after frequent quarrels on account of the attentions paid to the woman by her uncle. Seventeen hundred volts were turned into his body and the current was reduced to 800, after which it was again raised to 1,700 and reduced to 900. The current was turned on one minute and 57 seconds before he was pronounced dead.

HE EXPIRED IN JAIL.

Frederick Neeley, a Railroad Man, Dies of Delirium Tremens.

He Was One of the Trio Arrested for Stealing Lead Pipe.

Was at One Time a Brakeman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road—Deceased Has Relatives in Canada.

Frederick Neeley, 30 years of age, died at the county jail about 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning. Neeley was arrested July 30, with John Sheehan and Peter Anderson, on charge of stealing lead pipe of H. F. Schwabe and Charles Goehner. The three men were taken before Justice Wentworth, found guilty and fined $5 and costs or 15 days in jail. Neely had no money to pay the fine and went to jail. He had been a hard drinker and being locked up and deprived of liquor brought on the delirium tremens. For two days he suffered. Sheriff Pugh summoned Dr. Simms and everything possible was done for the unfortunate, but Saturday night he grew worse and suffered all night long. Sunday morning he was found in his cell in a dying condition. Dr. Simms was hastily summoned, but the man was dead before he arrived. Coroner C. H. Stripple was notified, empaneled a jury and the inquest was adjourned until today.

Little is known of Neeley in this section of the country. He appeared here about four years ago and was a brakeman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. It was when George Roe ran a freight train and he first hired the man at Freeport. He was quite a stylish and nice looking fellow. But he imbibed too freely, lost his position and he then became a total wreck and did not appear to care what became of himself.

It was said that his home was at Hamilton, Canada, that he was the son of quite wealthy parents; had been engaged to marry a handsome girl; there was trouble and the engagement was broken. The man left his native town, became a railroader and was conductor on the Michigan Central railroad for a time and then drifted west.

Coroner Stripple was informed that the man had a brother at St. Thomas, Ont., and forwarded a telegram to that place. He received an answer as follows:

St. Thomas Ont., Aug. 4. — Coroner Stripple: Is it Fred Neeley, formerly a railroad conductor? Or Neebe? Answer quick.
I. E. Neeley.

Coroner Stripple answered that it was the man asked about and what to do with the body.

The body was taken charge of by the Porter Furniture company and prepared for burial.

Just before noon Coroner Stripple received an answer to his telegram. It came from the brother of Neeley, who is at St. Thomas, and wanted to know if the dead man had any money, how he was killed and if he had no money to answer and he would come at once. The facts of the man's death and financial condition were wired, and no doubt the brother will come after the body.

An inquest was held this afternoon and the jury after hearing the testimony brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death from delirium tremens. The brother of the dead man telegraphs that he will be here at once.

ON THE LAKE.

Excursions to Milwaukee and Chicago—Other Marine.

Dredging the harbor will be completed this week and there will be uniform depth of 16 feet of water. The dredge will go to Sheboygan from this port and will be towed up by the Wau Ban. The tug will return and do towing here permanently.

The barge John O'Neill arrived yesterday with a cargo of coal for William Pugh.

The Chicago tug Johnson touched at this port yesterday for a supply of coal.

The scow William Finch today discharged a cargo of shingles for Kelloy, Weeks & Co.

The steamer City of Fremont came into port yesterday on her regular excursion trip. There was a large number of Milwaukee people on board and some 300 Racine people took advantage of the cheap rates and went up. The steamer Indiana caught a good crowd for Chicago also and the steamer Chicago took a goodly number.

The small schooner Jennie Weaver arrived in port with a mixed cargo of slabs and wood.

TO SUPERSEDE STEAM.

Baldwin Locomotive Works and the Westinghouse Company Join Hands.

Philadelphia, Aug. 5—The successful use of electricity as a motive power on steamroads has led the Baldwin Locomotive Works and the Westinghouse Electric and Manfg. Co., to effect a combination. Conferences have been going on between the two companies for the past two or three months which have resulted in an agreement by which they will work together in the development of apparatus for the operation of steam railway by electricity. It is expected that this union will result in the early introduction of improved forms of electric motors for standard railroads.

It is better for a married man to stay in nights and enjoy his home than to go out and brag about it.

VANITY FAIR.

Lady Aberdeen's Democracy—"A Woman's Luncheon.

A contemporary, says the Boston Transcript, comments with horror upon the "mocracy" of Lady Aberdeen because she shakes hands with servants when she pays a visit at a friend's house. It would be curiously like certain gilded classes of great people of our own dear land who think it beneath their dignity to say "Good morning" to the maids or men who wait upon them at their own breakfast tables; a haughty autocratic bearing which ignores the presence or existence of the human beings in their pay seems to be their notion of self-respect. That sort of behavior would of course be as impossible to well-bred men and women as to make intimate companions of unsuitable people in any occupation.

"A Woman's Luncheon" is the title of a delightful article in the Atlantic Monthly, a chat on all sorts of topics. One of the most timely things that any of the ladies at the party say is said by Mrs. Coxe, supplemented by her daughter. The talk for a course or two of the luncheon had been of "The Heavenly Twins" and such books.

Mrs. Coxe said: "I have not read any of them. My mother used to decide what I might be permitted to read, and now my daughters choose my books for me."

Ethel: "We do rather insist that mama shall stick to Miss Austen and Cranford. After all, one likes to know that one's axis is turning round safely."

Many of the smart set of London are showing a disposition to return to early hours. Whereas the morning ride in the Row used to take place from 12:30 to 2 in the afternoon, it is now pushed back to 10 o'clock. This is because the men consist no longer of idlers, butterflies of fashion and pleasure, but are ambitious parliamentarians, government officials and professional men. The 10 o'clock ride means that one must arise at 8 and this means that the dinner hour must be at 7 instead of 9 o'clock to allow of a dance or reception afterward, and an early retirement.

The Remington horses and the Gibson girls are very persistent types, and both a little overworked in current illustration. If the Gibson girl would gallop away on the Remington horse for a good long vacation, it would be restful to everybody concerned. They would be welcomed back afterwards with renewed pleasure.—Boston Transcrip.

A Track for the Princes.

The German emperor has also become a bicyclist, if what Le Figaro says is correct. It is stated that he had a bicycle track built for himself in the vicinity of the new castle at Potsdam. It is just as likely though that this track was built for the young princes all of whom ride wheels.

Women Letter Carriers.

The City-Post Mercur at Aix-la-Chapelle has discharged the local letter carriers and appointed women in their places. The latter are uniformed, wearing a black dress with yellow sash, small black lacquered high hats with yellow ribbon, and a leather pouch on a strap from the shoulder. The innovation excites considerable attention and comment.

A Long Distance Race.

Hinz Kurz, the Austrian long distance rider, has started upon a race against time, the distance being from Vienna to Moscow, not less than 1,500 miles, and probably more. He started from Vienna on July 15, and expects to reach Moscow in 12 days.

Bikes on Shipboard.

It has been much remarked that many naval officers are enthusiastic wheelmen; in one of the larger German ports it often happens that as soon as a vessel is moored to her dock and a gangplank lowered some officer of the boat makes his appearance with a wheel, which is carefully brought ashore and off he goes.

Admiral Meade's Recreation.

This observation seems to hold good for the United States as well. Admiral Meade, for instance, who retired only lately after a long active service in the national navy, takes a great deal of comfort on his wheel.

Honeymoon on a Tandem.

Some days ago Franz Euchs, the champion of Styria on the safety bicycle, and a member of the Graz club, married one of the lady members of this society. Immediately after the wedding ceremony they started off on a tandem for their wedding trip, which will comprise a tour through the Alps, Switzerland and Italy.

The Horse Beats the Bicyclers.

Col. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill" ran a very interesting match-race with two wheelmen on a tandem not long ago. The distance was fifty kilometre (about thirty-one miles), which Cody covered in 1 hour, 18 minutes and 24 seconds, winning the race on one horse; at the finish he was more than a mile ahead of the tandem team.

Prince Ferdinand's Purchase.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria bought a wheel during his recent stay at Paris and has it with him at Karlsbad. He has not been seen to ride it, however, so far.

The dishonest man's favorite maxim is: "Business is business."

Few men can hope that their memory will outlast their tombstones.

"Canst thou minister to a mind diseased?" asks Macbeth. Certainly, my lord: the condition of the mind depends largely, if not solely, on the condition of the stomach, liver and bowels, for all of which complaints Ayer's Pills are "the sovereignest thing on earth."

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IN POLICE CIRCLES.

Kate Schlig Raises Cain on the West Side Yesterday.

Succeeds in Getting Her Divorced Husband and Present Spouse Together.

Our Readers Can Imagine the Result—Two Wayward Kenosha Girls Out on a Lark—They Have Been Here Before.

Kate Schlig was a girl born and reared in Racine and well known to the older residents. Years ago she married Peter Radley. He left her and a divorce followed. Kate then married Mads Christianson and the couple drifted to Iowa and other sections of the country. Of late they have lived in a house on Jackson street. Recently Radley, her first husband, came back to Racine. It appears that Kate had not lost her love for him and often was in his company. Yesterday afternoon Radley was at the Jackson street home. Mr. Christianson arrived at the domicile and his wife appeared to have a bad spell, to which she is subject. There was a racket and both Radley and the wife attacked Christianson. He was handled pretty roughly and was cut on the face and neck and it is said that a knife was used. The melee was heard for several blocks. A sister of Christianson and two children were present and Mrs. Christianson chased them out and down the street. In the meantime the woman, who appeared to be insane, made a break for Mrs. Gunns' house on Superior street and raised a big row at that place. She abused Mrs. Gunn and also another woman and it was surmised she was crazy by those who heard her. Then she tackled Policeman Harms and wanted him to call the patrol and arrest the whole crowd, but the officer refused to act. Later Christianson went to the police office and then to Justice Morey and had a warrant issued. Later the warrant was withdrawn.

Two Wild Kenosha Girls.

Yesterday morning the police department received a message from Chief of Police Stemm of Kenosha, to look out for Maud Waters, Lydia Jeannotte and a young man named Jack Clark who had left that place with a horse and buggy and it was supposed had come to Racine. Officer Harms remembered that he had seen the girls at a picnic and at once started out to find them. With the assistance of other officers it was learned that when the girls arrived here they had met a young man well known about town. Together the crowd went to the picnic, first having placed the horse and buggy in a barn on North Chatham street. After the picnic they went to a hotel. The Racine man left the crowd and later the girls and Clark were arrested by Officers Harms and Schumacher while eating breakfast in a restaurant. The trio were taken to the police office. The young man explained that he was asked to take a ride by the girls and that they came to Racine. He took the officers to the barn where the rig was. The girls were allowed to go home on the train and Chief of Police Stemm came up and got the rig and took Clark back. It cost him about $15 to get out of the scrape. He is a solicitor for the Times-Herald of Chicago, and his sister furnished him the money. The two girls are well-known to the police, having been in custody twice. The first time they ran away from home with two young men and were caught here and returned. The second time they walked up from Kenosha and were ordered home. The next time they visit Racine and do not behave themselves the police will make a charge against them.

South Side Family Row.

There was a family row on Sixteenth street last night and it became so loud that the neighbors were afraid someone would be killed. Coroner Stripple, who believes in peace and quietude, called up the patrol. When the members of the family heard that the patrol wagon was coming the whole crowd put on their wraps and ran for the woods and hence the wagon came back empty.

Verge of Delirium Tremens.

A one-legged tramp made his appearance at the police office Saturday night and was lodged at the tramp house. Yesterday morning he was released. Shortly after he came back and declared that a crowd of people were following him and that he feared bodily harm and perhaps death at their hands. He was also anxious to know if there was a warrant out for his arrest. He was taken to jail and was on the verge of having the delirium tremens.

Eagle Lake.

One of the pleasantest spots to visit for rest and recreation at this time of the year is Eagle Lake, which as our readers know is at once the coolest and most picturesque places in southern Wisconsin. Upon the banks of this beautiful sheet of water is located the spacious and home-like hotel conducted by Mr. P. Brady who is not only the owner of the hotel but also owns many acres of land skirting this charming body of water. Mr. Brady has recently fitted up the hotel and beautified the grounds and groves especially for the comfort and pleasure of his guests, while Mrs. Brady gives personal attention to the inner wants of their patrons. Racine people find this spot especially inviting on account of its neatness and hospitality of the host and hostess.

ALL ARE DEAD.

The Family of Thomas Long, Mate of the Kate Kelley, all Dead.

Coroner Stripple wrote a letter to Daniel Billings, of Chicago, that the body of Thomas Long, mate of the ill-fated schooner Kate Kelley, had been found here and what disposition should be made of the body. Last night he received the following telegram:

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Mr. C. H. Stripple—coroner of Racine county—Bury the body of Thomas Long. His wife and family are dead. Write to us for particulars.
Daniel Billings.

The body has already been buried with the other three found and they are numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manfg. Co., located at 806 State street, sold Mr. Horlick, the popular malted milk manufacturer, an elegant and beautiful quartered oak drop cabinet, No. 9, Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. It is a marvel of beauty and perfection and Mr. Horlick is very well pleased with the same.

BIG BANK ROBBERY.

A Bank Robbed of $188,000 in Brussels.

Brussels, Aug. 5.—When the cashier of the savings bank opened his cash box this morning he found that the sum of $188,000 in francs notes were missing. As the box had not been broken open and there were no signs of the lock having been tamperd with it is presumed that the money was abstracted before the cash box was closed and placed in the safe of the bank. The police are investigating the matter, but at the present time no trace of the stolen money has been found.

Happily the number of a majority of the notes were in the possession of the bank and as they have been telegraphed broadcast it is believed that the thief may eventually be arrested.

CLASS IN PHYSICAL CULTURE.

An Effort Will be Made to Secure Mrs. Ida H. Walker, of Milwaukee.

A movement is on foot to secure the services of Mrs. Ida H. Walker of Milwaukee, to lead the extension physical culture classes, now forming in Racine. Mrs. Walker is the most prominent teacher of physical culture in Milwaukee, and her personal leadership and instruction would be of the greatest value to these classes. She will come to Racine in case a class of 40 members is secured, or this number may be divided among two classes, one for adults and one for children.

If Mrs. Walker comes to Racine for these classes, it is anticipated that she may be induced to take full charge of the physical culture department in the Y. W. C. A., at a nominal expense to the association, as she is much interested in association work.

A BICYCLE BATCH.

A Musical Artist Makes a Professional Tour on a Wheel.

A well known pianist, Otto Lamborg, who is a member of the Berlin Cycle club, makes good use of his wheel this summer. He gives concerts in Saxonian and Silesian watering places, playing every day in a different place, and does all his traveling on the wheel. He rides from 35 to 50 miles a day. The public is as much interested in the wheelman as in the artist, and his tour is eminently successful.

Brown's Adventure in the Dark.

Mr. James Brown, living two miles from Dahlonega, had a thrilling adventure one night recently while out fishing. He was over on the Chestatee river, in company with Mr. John McGee's sons, among the laurels and rock cliffs, traveling a dim path near the river, when the light went out. The moon had long before set behind the western hills, and the night was very dark, and none of the party had any matches. They were well acquainted with the path, but it was too dark to travel, and they feared falling off of a high cliff of rocks that was close by.

Mr. Brown was in front, and got down on his hands and knees and commenced groping his way in the dark, placing out first one hand and then the other, so as to enable him to discover the precipice should he lose his way. While feeling his way in this manner, his hand struck a live object. He jumped back, and in less than a minute a rattlesnake was heard singing down the cliff a few feet below. Mr. Brown had placed his hands on the snake, and it fell down a portion of the cliff while coiling.—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Africa Calls for California Bugs.

Quarantine Officer Craw has received a letter from Charles Curry, under secretary of agriculture at Cape Town, Africa, asking for a shipment of California ladybirds. Last year a colony was sent to South Africa and it thrived rapidly. As the bugs rid the orchards of pests they moved into the interior, and all track of them has been lost. Now the orchards are again infested and the secretary of agriculture wants another shipment sent. Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson has recently visited the rooms of the state board of horticulture. Her orchard at Apia is badly infected with scale and Mrs. Stevenson wanted a colony of ladybirds sent on to see if they would work successfully there. She said in her latest advices that if something was not done promptly her entire plantation would be destroyed. The ladybirds will be shipped on the next steamer.—San Francisco Chronicle.

To Get Rid of Flies.

The following plan of ridding the kitchen and dining room of flies is a good one: Take a small stove shovel, heat it red-hot and pour on it a few drops of carbolic acid, having previously closed all doors and windows. In a few minutes open the room and the flies will be found to have entirely disappeared. Only a faint odor of the fumes of carbolic acid will remain.

ELKS IN THE WOODS.

Not Wild Elks But Members of the B. P. O. E.

Held Their Annual Picnic at Horlick's Grove Saturday.

W. E. Hall, the Winner of the Leans 100 Yard Dash—Allen Shewmon Demonstrates That he is a Fat Runner—Other Games.

Saturday last was a day that will long be remembered by the members of the B. P. O. Elks. It was the occasion of the second annual picnic. Horlicks grove, one of the most beautiful spots in the county, and located upon the banks of Root river, was the scene of the gathering. Brothers Fred Dillings, John Falvey, Geo. Horlick, Lucius Elliott and other members of the general committee had done their work well. Carriages and wagons had been provided and pulled up in front of Hotel Racine at 1 o'clock led by E. C. Deane Exalted Ruler, the Elks and their ladies entered the busses and a large number were there with private conveyances. The ride to the grove was pleasant and without incident. Arriving at the grove a pretty sight was presented. Under the shade of the trees were tables cover with white linen and loaded with good things, all arranged by Mrs. Thompson.

The crowd assembled on the river bank and while Schulte's orchestra played familiar airs, the ladies listened and chatted while the male portion of the crowd repaired to a near field and played base ball.

An hour later Messrs. Billings and Falvey, who by the way are hustlers and "up to snuff," announced that the advertised programme would be carried out. When the whole crowd had gotten together there were just 150 and it is doubtful if another such picnic was ever held in the county.

It was announced that there would be a lean man's race for a silver cup. The entries were George West, Walter Reynolds, Elmer Roberts, F. W Deacon, Will Hall, Frank Ticknor. The distance was 100 yards best two out of three. Mr. Deacon won the first heat with Reynolds second and Ticknor third. The second heat was won by Willis Hall and the third heat by George West, but as West had removed his shoes it was declared a "fowl" and he was fined $1. Roberts got a handicap, but fell short and was beaten. A fourth heat was run, Hall, Deacon and West taking part, Hall won and was presented with the cup.

Then came the fat man's race and there were entered Harry Lucas, A. Shewmon, H. Raymond, George Horlick, H. E. Redman, John Dickson and L. J. Elliott. Talk about running! Nothing has been seen like it in years. Lucas came in first with Shewmon a close second. A second heat was run, but the runners were lazy and there was something at the line that all made a grab for. Mr. Lucas was awarded the prize, a beautiful bath towel.

A tug-of-war was the next on the programme. Exalted Ruler E. C. Deane was chosen captain of one side and Congressman Cooper of the other. Mr. Deane's team was composed of Brothers Alshuler, Lucas, Shewmon, Owen, Roberts and Griswold, and Mr. Cooper chose Brothers Elliott, Raymond, Horlick, Hocking, Ingalls and Hopper.

It was a mighty pull, but Mr. Coopers' team got the start and won.

An egg race followed with Hoernel, Rogers, Reynolds, Roberts as contestants. It was won by Mr. Rogers.

A tug-of-war between the lean men by teams captained by Judge Fish and Judge Belden was a feature. Judge Belden's men were victorious, although Judge Fish wound the rope around his body and the root of a tree.

There was a ladies' race and it was won by Miss Nellie Gerton and the children's race was won by Arthur Tomlinson.

Then there was throwing the hammer and a general good time. The assembly repaired to the supper tables where there was an impromptu programme. The orchestra played selections. D. Elmer Roberts sang "Mamie, Come Kiss Your Honey Boy," and was recalled. Menzo Waite sang "Melinda Jane," and had to respond. The Elks quartette favored the audience with selections. The quartette is composed of H. Rogers, G. Belton, O. Ahorns and E. Hoernel.

Supper was then served and Judge Fish was selected as toast master. Policemen John Owens and L. J. Elliott kept the gentlemen busy. There was an eloquent speech by Mr. George Horlick on the subject of "Deep Channels and Waterways," dedicated to Exalted Ruler Deane.

Like all pleasant things the affair came to an end and the Elks can feel proud of their second annual.

Guessed Wrong.

"I hope you will not spend this dime for rum," said the generous man.

"Rum?" rejoined the grateful recipient. "Do you take me for a Yankee sailor? I am a bawn Kaintuckian, Sah."—Indianapolis Journal.

Five generations of one family are living near Hamilton. The oldest member is Mrs. Margaret Nash who is 89 years old and the youngest her great-great-grandchild Ruby Cleveland, who is 7 months old. Mrs. Nash had 17 children, and her daughter had 14. The grandmother of Ruby is 34 years old and her mother is 17.

CITY SHEVITIES.

The delightful weather of today promises well for the Baptist lawn sociable this evening at the parsonage, corner Lake avenue and Eleventh street. Refreshments will be served and an enjoyable time is assured.

The World's Fair Premium Taylor System Cutting School will open up here Aug. 6 at 518 Wisconsin street. Every lady is invited to see our wonderful time saving invention. No refitting. Any lady can learn in from one to three days. Lessons given by the most competent teachers in German or English.

The entertainment at the Congregational Chapel, on State street, tonight promises to give pleasure to all who attend. A very bright and amusing program has been arranged and the Juniors are ready to welcome their friends.

All members of the Young Women's Christian association are invited to meet Miss Myra Pollard at the rooms Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock to consider the physical culture work for the coming year.

The members of the Welsh churches of this city will hold their annual picnic and excursion one week from next Thursday. They will go to Waukesha beach. More particulars will be given.

Tomorrow evening the members of the W. R. C. will give a lawn social at the home of Mr. John Fenhell, No. 821 Lafayette avenue. Everybody invited to attend.

There will be a regular meeting of the Racine Yacht club at Easson's photograph gallery this evening. All members of committees having in charge the regatta are requested to be present.

This evening Miss Pollard of Chicago, will be at the Young Womens' Christian association rooms and everybody is invited to attend. The programme will consist of musical and literary numbers and it will be one of the most interesting entertainments of the year.

The members of Company F., W. N. G. are getting ready to leave for camp next Sunday. They have new blankets, new flannel shirts and new meat cans.

The Ideal restaurant has closed, pending a settlement of the trouble between David Lonergan and Harry Blair.

Wednesday afternoon the doctors and ministers play a game of ball at the north side park. The proceeds will go to the Y. M. C. A. and hospitals. Everybody should attend and have a good time and at the same time help a good thing along.

The street cars did an enormous business yesterday. It is estimated that 2,000 people visited the Mound cemetery and at least a thousand went to the base ball game and Lincoln park band concert.

The band concert and picnic given at the Lincoln park yesterday afternoon and last night was the largest ever held by the Newhall club. At least 1,000 people visited the popular and handsome park. Schulte's band played the programme as published and the singing of the Climax quartette was excellent.

An ice cream social will be held this evening the residence of Rev. D. B. Cheney, corner of Lake Avenue and Eleventh street.

It was expected that the Chicago & Northestern railorad employes would tear up the tracks of the Belle City Street railway at Fourteenth street last evening in order to put in double tracks. As the iron for the Belle City people's crossings has not arrived Mr. Shewmon asked the men to delay the work and they promised to do so. In order to see if the promise was fulfilled the tracks were watched most of the night, but no attempt was made to tear them up.

About 10 passengers on the steamer Chicago, bound for Chicago, left the boat and came up town last night. When they returned to the dock the steamer had gone and they paid their fare down on the railroad.

The steamer Southern Cross took a pleasure party out on the lake yesterday.

Tomorrow evening the members of the Racine Cycle club will have a run to Kenosha.

Every member of the club is requested to be at the rooms at 7:30 p. m. with lanterns.

Rev. John Evans of Pennsylvania, will preach in this city on Sunday next. In the morning he will be at the Welsh Presbyterian and in the evening at the Welsh Congregational church.

The members of St. Rose church will give a lawn sociable at the home of George Miller on Villa street tomorrow evening. All are invited to be present.

The members of the St. Joseph school will tender their annual kindorfest at Luta' park tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. The children will march from the school headed by Rawson family band. There will be games and a general good time and festivities will continue to 10 o'clock in the evening. All invited.

Mrs. Ross, grand worthy matron of the Eastern Star of the state of Wisconsin, is in the city. Tomorrow evening she will leave for the village of Union Grove, accompanied by the officers of the Racine order. A new order will be instituted at the Grove and the work exemplified.

Laid at Rest.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Gillen occurred from the St. Patrick's church at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was attended by a large number of friends and relatives.

The funeral of Mrs. John Hogenoy, which took place from St. Rose church yesterday afternoon was largely attended.

THE CITY IS BEATEN.

City Treasurer Pugh Has Power to Handle City Funds.

So Says Judge Fish in a Decision Handed Down Today.

The Case Reviewed at Length and the Ordinance Declared Ultra Vires and Void—Case Will Go to the Supreme Court.

In the circuit court this morning Judge Frank M. Fish filed an opinion in the case of the state of Wisconsin on the relation of the city of Racine vs. Harry L. Pugh. The decision was on an application for a preemptory writ of mandamus to compel the city treasurer of the city of Racine to deposit public moneys in his hands as such treasurer of the city of Racine in the Union National bank of Racine, Wis.

It will be remembered that a resolution was introduced in the council in effect that the city advertise for bids for a city depository for the daily deposits of the city treasurer. It was done and the Union National bank offered 2% per cent. for the deposits.

On the 24th of May, 1894, an ordinance was duly adopted entitled: "An ordinance to provide city depositories, and regulate the deposit of city funds therein," which ordinance requires said treasurer of the city, whenever the council shall have designated a city depository as soon as said depository has filed the bond provided for in the ordinance, to deposit all funds that may come into the hands as such treasurer such depository so designated, except a sum not exceeding $5,000, which said treasurer is authorized to retain in the treasury.

The opinion of Judge Fish says that it appears by the petition that the Union National bank has been duly designated as a city depository; that the treasurer has been notified to deposit the funds in his hands a such treasurer in the Union National bank; that he has in his hands daily balances averaging $70,000 and that he has refused to deposit said funds in the bank.

The opinion further says: "The return sets out the various provisions of the city charter relating to the duties of the city treasurer and the custody of the funds, the passage of the ordinance aforesaid and his refusal to comply therewith. To this return the relator demurs, and the question presented therefore is whether the ordinance in question is valid. It is contended first by the respondents that the mandamus will not lie for the reason that it is discretionary with the treasurer as to what he will do with the moneys in his hands as such treasurer. This position is sound unless the council of the city of Racine had power, under its charter, to pass the ordinance regulating the deposits of the city funds by the treasurer. If it had such power to so control the handling of such money by him then it became his duty to comply therewith, and he has no discretion. If, however, the ordinance was ultra vires under the charter, mandamus will not lie.

The opinion then goes on to cite many cases and concluded as follows:

"In the absence of express legislation upon the subject, I am of the opinion that the city treasurer is the custodian of the city fund; that he has the care and keeping of such fund; that it can be taken out of his custody only upon warrants drawn and audited as provided in the charter; and that under the charter, and the bond given to the city, there must necessarily remain in him a discretion as to where and how he shall keep the funds in his custody belonging to the city. Of course the legal title to such funds remains in the city; but while he under the charter is the sole custodian, he necessarily has a broad discretion as to the manner of its safe keeping. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the ordinance was ultra vires and void. The demurrer must therefore be overruled."

The case will now go to the supreme court.

Cooper & Nelson and John B. Simmons were the attorneys for the treasurer and City Attorney Gittings is attending the city's end of the case.

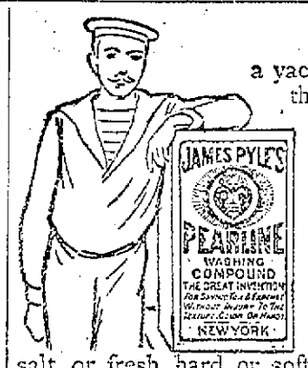
Wealthy Man's Will Sustained.

A decision sustaining the validity of the late John Alexander's long and bitterly contested will was rendered by Register of Wills Smithers Monday. Upon the ground of alleged undue influence on the part of Lucien Alexander, a son, Archibald A. Alexander protested against the probating of the will. Shares in a fortune of $300,000 were at stake, and a bitter contest was made because the brothers, John S. and Archibald A., did not think they should have been chargeable with certain sums advanced to them by their father during his life, and largely sunk in Texas bank investments. Register Smithers not only dismisses the caveat filed by Archibald A. Alexander, but admits to probate the will, dated March 15, 1893, and its two codicils bearing dates of June 27, 1894, and Feb. 7, 1895.—Philadelphia Record.

Offer a Reward.

Unknown parties let an electric light lamp drop at the corner of North Wisconsin and Hamilton street Saturday night and it was wrecked. The Badger Electric Light company offer a reward for the apprehension of the miscreant.

People may be divided into two classes—those who think they are happy and those who hope to be.



On Board

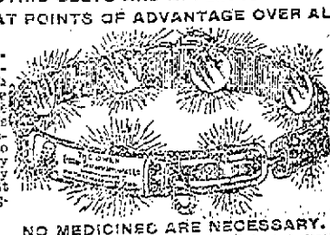
a yacht, sail-boat, or any kind of vessel, there's a great deal of work that can best be done with Pearline. It washes all the paint, wood-work, glass, etc., better than anything else. Most captains have found this out—and Pearline is kept in foreign ports, now, on purpose for them. You can't use soap with salt water, you know; but it doesn't make much difference—salt or fresh, hard or soft, hot or cold—with Pearline.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 431 JAMES PYLE, New York.

GUARANTEE

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELTS AND APPLIANCES INSURE TO THE SICK THESE GREAT POINTS OF ADVANTAGE OVER ALL IMITATORS

The Electric Current can be immediately felt, although so soothing to the most sensitive. The strength of the current is under the complete control of the wearer, so much so that a child may be treated and cured by the same power of Belt necessary for the strongest man.



It can be changed from positive to negative current in a moment. Thousands are curing thousands of cases of Rheumatism, Chronic Diseases and Nervous Ailments in man and woman (from any cause) where long continued medical treatment failed to cure.

NO MEDICINES ARE NECESSARY.

Avoid all cheap (so-called) Electric Belts and fraudulent imitations of our Electric Belts and Appliances, as these are an imposition, upon the suffering.

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Inclose six cents and send for our Large Illustrated Catalogue in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian languages; containing medical facts, sworn statements of cures made and descriptions of Belts and Appliances. Address

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

FIRE STORY A HOAX.

The Fires on Beaver Island are not of Great Importance.

Charlevoi, Mich., Aug. 3.—The report that Beaver Island has been devastated by fire is a hoax. There are small forest fires on the island; but none of great importance.

Petosky, Mich., Aug. 3.—A boat has been sent to the Beaver Islands to rescue any of the islanders if in danger. As yet no definite reports have been received here.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Vessel captains who are acquainted with the Beaver Islands generally discredit the story of wholesale destruction of human life by fire there. Captain Allan McKinley of the Steamer Manitou passed Beaver Island Thursday night. He saw dense smoke; but does not believe that the forest fires there were more severe than they were on the mainland. Capt. McKinley said that the people on the island had ample means of escape even if the fires swept away their dwellings.

Detroit, Aug. 3.—A special to the News from Mackinac says: The report that Beaver Island had been swept clean by forest fires and all the inhabitants probably burned to death proves to be greatly exaggerated. It is true that forest fires are raging on some parts of the island; but, so far as known, there has been no loss of life. The commander of the U. S. Steamer Michigan now at anchor here reports that when he left Beaver Island Thursday the entire south side of the island was covered by fire. The fire has been raging since Monday and had burned to the lake on both sides, the smoke covering the entire island. The Michigan had to anchor off the harbor awaiting any calls for assistance, but as the fire is thought to have not yet reached to the populated portion of the island hopes are entertained for the safety of the residents. Later reports are to the effect that a large number of cattle were lost Wednesday. The captain of the Steamer F. C. Hart, which was near Beaver Island yesterday reports that the fires were nearly all out and that the people in the settlement are in no danger.

Steamboats.

The notice in last night's issue as to the instructions given the whaleback, not to pass the Virginia is a little on the brag. I have watched and timed the boats several times this season, and a horse to a doughnut that the whaleback cannot pass the Virginia.

I saw the Virginia pass the whaleback off Kenosha the night of the accident. If the Virginia does not pass the whaleback every night between Racine and Chicago it is because the officers of the Virginia want our her loose. A. P. Dutton.

A Spider With a Voice.

India, according to S. E. Peal, has a stridulating spider whose sound—like the pouring of shot upon a plate—can be heard 10 or 12 yards; ants that produce sounds by rasping the horny tip of the last abdominal segment against dry leaves or twigs; and a butterfly which produces a series of taps with its wings.

For best results in advertising use columns of Daily Journal.

UNION NATIONAL BANK RACINE WIS.

The Citizens of Racine and vicinity are informed that

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

Has opened a Savings Department in connection with its general banking business.

The Savings Department

Will be in continuous operation during the summer months between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. daily and upon the evenings of

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays,

between the hours of 7 o'clock and 9 o'clock P. M.

In this department deposits of $1.00 and upward will be received, Savings pass books issued and interest paid on the same at the rate of three per cent. per annum after three months.

This plan for saving is particularly convenient for young people and those desiring to deposit small amounts frequently.

K. BULL, Prest. H. E. SMEDDING, V. P.
H. J. ROGERS, Cashier.

Nervous debility is a common complaint, especially among women. The best medical treatment for this disorder is a persistent course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla to cleanse and invigorate the blood. This being accomplished, nature will do the rest.

$100.00
Given Away
Every Month

to the person submitting the most meritorious invention during the preceding month. WE SECURE PATENTS FOR INVENTORS, and the object of this offer is to encourage persons of an inventive turn of mind. At the same time we wish to impress the fact that :: :: ::

It's the Simple Trivial Inventions That Yield Fortunes

—such as De Long's Hook and Eye, "See that Hump," "Safety Pin," "Pigs in Clover," "Air Brake," etc.

Almost every one conceives a bright idea at some time or other. Why not put it in practical use? YOUR talents may lie in this direction. May make your fortune. Why not try! :: :: :: ::

Write for further information and mention this paper.

THE PRESS CLAIMS CO.
Philip W. Avirett, Gen. Mgr.,
618 F Street Northwest,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The responsibility of this company may be judged by the fact that its stock is held by nearly two thousand of the leading newspapers in the United States.

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present to their easy-going doctor, separate diseases, for which he prescribes, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some womb disorder. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse, by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directly for the cause* would have promptly cured the disease.

Mrs. HARRY TAPPAN, of *Reynolds, Jefferson Co., Neb.*, writes: "For two years I was a sufferer. A part of this time had to be carried from my bed. Was racked with pain, had hysteria, was very nervous, no appetite and completely discouraged. A few bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' effected a perfect cure." Sold by all dealers in medicines.

The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

323 Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

E. C. DEANE, - Editor and Manager.

Sample copies sent free on application.

All communications for publication must be accompanied with the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.

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Terms: $1.00 Per Annum, in Advance.

Entered at the Post Office in Racine, Wis., as second-class matter.

WHITNEY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The newspapers who find it difficult to let politics alone during the heated term, are still attracted toward William C. Whitney, in spite of the fact that that gentleman has repeatedly said that he was not a candidate for the place now filled by his friend Cleveland.

The latest reason given for Mr. Whitney's unwillingness to put himself in the way of having greatness thrust upon him is one that should not be accepted without making liberal allowance for the influence of hot weather.

We are told that the genial and accomplished ex-secretary of the navy does not wish to be president, simply because he does not consider the game worth the candle. In other words, that he is so much in love with life and the good things which in his case go with it, that he cannot be prevailed upon to imperil his chances of longevity by accepting an office so wearing and distracting as the chief magistracy.

He is having a good time as it is and enjoys the freedom and independence of private citizenship. Why, then should he give up the delights which are now his and become the nation's hired man with the title of president of the United States?

This is said to be the way Mr. Whitney reasons, but it is more than doubtful whether it in reality represents his sentiments.

The public has never seen anything to indicate that he is afraid of hard work.

No man in the Democratic party labored more arduously than he during the campaign of 1892.

He it was who prepared the way for Mr. Cleveland's nomination in that year.

His was the master spirit that made it clear as daylight that Cleveland was the logical candidate in spite of the fact that the Democratic machine in the Empire state was working against him 24 hours each day, and that the party leaders in New York were ready to make oath that he could not be elected if nominated.

His work did not cease with the making of the nomination. He brought Tammany into line and by labor which continued from the moment he left the convention hall until the eve of election, turned the promise of defeat into the certainty of victory.

That is what Mr. Whitney did for Cleveland and his party. Would he do less for Whitney and his party if he could figure out a reasonable expectation of success?

In 1892 Mr. Whitney honestly believed that with Mr. Cleveland as the candidate the Democracy could carry the country, but times have changed since then, and from his standpoint the outlook is far from being encouraging.

Probably the men who would voluntarily put aside the presidency could be counted twice over on the fingers of one hand, and so brilliant and robust a man as Mr. Whitney is not to be reckoned among the number.

He has shown that hard work has no terrors for him, and the fact that he declined a place in President Clevelands' second cabinet should not be accepted as conclusive evidence that ambition is foreign to his make-up.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

When an individual spends more than he earns, he must either draw on his capital or borrow money. That is what the United States has been doing under Democratic management for the past two and a half years. From the day the Republicans surrendered control of the government there has been a steady change for the worse in the condition of the public treasury.

Up to the close of the Harrison administration the gold reserve was unimpaired, the surplus comfortable, the national debt in process of reduction, and the national securities the best in the world.

Since then the revenues have steadily fallen off, the gold reserve has been three times invaded, the national debt has been increased and our bonds have depreciated.

The shock to business following the victory of the Democracy was the natural result of the threatened attack upon the industries of the country and the consequent upsetting of all values. Business was paralyzed and the government was driven, through need of its accustomed revenues, to the verge of bankruptcy.

To get the money to pay its bills the United States was compelled to borrow money.

It was procured for the ostensible purpose of restoring the gold reserve, but the gold which had been hoarded with such zealous care by the Republican administration for the redemption of United States notes was actually used by the administration in paying current obligations.

The close of the first fiscal year of the Cleveland administration disclosed the fact that the expenditures of the treasury department had exceeded the receipts by $70,000,000.

When the second year of the Cleveland administration had passed it was found that there was a still further deficit of $42,000,000; and so patent was the fact that the whole deficit was not shown, several of the administration papers came out in honest acknowledgement of it. It would have been much more than $42,000,000 the second year had not every device been resorted to to withhold the payment of money and to hoard the receipts during the month of June last.

During the first half of the present month there appeared a further deficiency of about $14,000,000 more, so that there has been, since the inauguration of the Democratic government a deficiency of over $125,000,000.

IT IS DOOMED.

In speaking of the Wilson-Gorman act, on account of which the government is today in debt in the sum of $336,000,000 the Evening Post of New York says "the law is winning its way into popular favor with thousands of Republicans," and further on says "the bitterest opponents of the bill when it was passed, now admit that they dare not attempt to repeal it."

This is news. The truth is the more monaco of that mongrel, hyphenated and emaculated afterclap created one of the most disastrous panics that ever befell the country, the realization of which threw a million of men out of employment, reduced wages in every line of industry and caused more general distress than ever was known in America. There is not a feature of this Wilson-Gorman tariff bill that is not political after-birth. It is the result of compromise after futile attempts at looking in two directions at the same time and a bleer and cross-eyed mongrel it is. If there is anything in this industry-smashing, trust-protecting law to commend it to any one the Journal does not know it. Its only saving quality is like the William F. Vilas boom, it is short-lived. It is no secret that the Republicans intend to smash the entire act. The bill will be repealed and this country will once again protect its working men against pauper labor of the old world.

The Democrats started out for absolute free trade, nothing less would do, and they blew their bugles loud and long. The Wilson-Gorman bill is the product of the little end of the horn. It does not protect nor does it raise a revenue. The Journal is amused at the suggestion of the New York paper, that the measure is "winning its way with Republicans."

The secrecy with which Republicans exploit their approbation appears to be so well guarded that it takes a strong imagination to detect it.

The fifty-fourth congress will substitute a new protective tariff for the monstrosity which is now sapping our life blood, and it will do it right quick, too.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Free trade editors and expounders have had occasion to do considerable thinking within the past 10 days.

The statements that have been issued by the treasury department since the first of July have knocked all their theories, promises and expectations sky high. The Journal referred last week to the revenues and expenditures, and now calls attention to the fact that the decrease in the interest bearing debt from 1866 to 1892 reached $1,747,301,878, an average decrease amounting to $64,714,884 during each one of 27 years of Republican administration.

During the present free trade administration, however, the increase in the interest bearing debt amounted to $161,164,730, an average annual increase of $95,582,865 under Democracy.

Other statistics that are worrying free traders are those more recently issued concerning our export trade for the year ending June 30, 1895. As compared with the previous year, it appears that we have been capturing the "markets of the world" by selling over 10,000,000 gallons less crude oil, nearly 800,000 gallons less naphtha and over 15,500,000 gallons less illuminating oil than we did before the Wilson bill went into effect and broke down our wall of protection, which was to let us out for an easy capture of the trade of other markets.

Our exports of raw cotton show that we have shipped abroad upwards of 800,000,000 pounds more than in 1894.

This might seem a highly successful capture of "the markets of the world" were it not for the fact that unfortunately we received over $8,400,000 less money for the larger quantity shipped abroad in 1895 than we received for the smaller quantity of cotton that we sold in 1894.

Our cattle trade has not been so satisfactory either. We shipped nearly 29,000 head of cattle less than in 1894, receiving nearly $3,000,000 less money from this branch of trade.

To make this good the amateur financiers have had to borrow money, and they will have to borrow more.

The Cleveland-Wilson tariff law, even as it was changed, is a failure as a revenue producer, and it will be the duty of the next congress to remedy the defects, and at the same time to render needed protection to some of the industries now exposed to the ruinous competition of underpaid labor of the old world.

BLOOMERS HERE AND THERE.

Judging by the tone adopted by some of our Eastern contemporaries it may be suspected that there is a radical difference between the bloomer costumes of the east and the west.

The following sentences from the Boston Journal afford sufficient evidence that the suspicion is correct: "It cannot be," says the Journal, "that there is in any civilized land a man so lost to the sense of the eternal fitness of things that he could fall in love with one who in he had always known as a bloomer girl. By herself she is a fright, in droves, she is a public calamity. She is a sorrow forever and her ugliness increases."

Evidently the Boston bloomer costume is so unlike that worn by western women as to be entirely unrecognizable by people whose knowledge on this point has been gained by observation solely.

None save a man with wheels in his head would think of calling a Chicago

It seems hard that the conversation of many American women is characterized by too much emphasis built is not denied that the same occasion for criticism may be found in other countries.

Mr. Osgood's conclusion in regard to the cause of these vocal defects is that tight dressing is largely responsible.

The prevailing practice in this respect affects the general health unfavorably, and whatever does that, injures the quality of the voice.

Probably most of the people of this country, without regard to sex, are very well satisfied with the voices of American women, but if it is true that improvement can be effected by dress reform, that certainly is a good and sufficient reason why such a reform should be welcomed.

REVENUE THROWN AWAY.

An example of the way in which the free trade party sacrificed the revenues of the government for no other purpose than to cull political favor with certain classes, is found in the repeal of the duties on burlaps and grain sacks and on cotton ties, by the Wilson bill. The ostensible object of this repeal was to help the Northern farmers and the Southern planters, and anybody who remembers the tariff debates knows how the Democrats insisted that the agriculturalists of the country would be immensely relieved by the change.

But in fact the farmers and planters have not been relieved in the least by free trade in burlaps, grain bags and cotton ties.

The foreigners promptly put up their prices to cover the removal of the duty and both burlaps and cotton ties are advancing in spite of the reduction.

In 1894 the government received revenue from imports of burlaps and bags $1,979,119.

This year it receives nothing on these imports.

Nearly $2,000,000 were given away to foreigners, and not a particle of benefit has accrued to American agriculturists.

Reports of the Indian agents and others familiar with the situation in Idaho and Wyoming show that the cattlemen have given the government more trouble than have the Indians. They take possession of government lands and even fence them in for their own private use, and trespass on the Indian reservations. Captain Hall of the Wind river reservation, reported to the commissioner of Indian affairs last year that he found the reservation overrun with thousands of head of stock belonging to cattle corporations, squatters and squaw men and large tracts of the best lands occupied by the trespassers. It is these people who raise a row with the Indians in the hope that the government will be induced to remove them to other and less desirable lands. General Coppinger should have orders to "clean out" these whites and protect the Indians.

An eastern paper expresses the opinion that the day is not far distant when the large cities of this country will be compelled to acquire the ownership of their street railway lines. It says that "simultaneously in Philadelphia and St. Louis a long step has been taken toward municipal ownership of street railways." The consolidation of street lines under one control with very heavy capitalization on which big dividends are promised, does not mean good service, but a vigorous bleeding of the public. The people will endure it for a time and then will take steps to acquire ownership of the lines and operate them under municipal control.

The British bimetallists have been very active during the parliamentary campaign in Great Britain and claim to have made decided progress. They are delighted with the results of their work, which was carried on vigorously in every district. Sir William Harcourt's opposition to bimetallism was made a strong factor in the fight, and very many of the Conservative candidates for parliament were pledged to bimetallism before accepting their nominations. The cause is said to be gaining rapidly throughout England.

Oklahoma is making a strong bid for the divorce business of the country. Bureaus have been established in the Eastern states where arrangements may be made with hotels, boarding houses, and railroads, for those who wish to dissolve the bands of matrimony. Only five months' residence in the territory is required by statute, and the agents guarantee divorces in six months, or at the longest, eight months. You make your bargain with the agent, go to Oklahoma and tie up, and in due time you are untied and free. The whole business is a speculation on the part of Oklahoma people and a shameful thing it is that a territory of the United States should engage in such an outrage. The laws of South Dakota are bad enough and they too, should be changed.

The tendency to put wages back to the standard which prevailed under the McKinley tariff keeps up. Reports of partial restoration of wages come from manufacturing centers in the east, and partial and full restoration from the mills in Pennsylvania. Everywhere the results of the election of a Republican house of representatives and the certainty of the election of a Republican president next year are making themselves felt. It is to be hoped that there will be no check in this direction. The working people of the United States never reaped so high a reward for their skill and labor as they did under the operations of the protective tariff of 1890, and every right-minded citizen desires to see the wages restored to the scale which ruled at that time.

Commissioner Roosevelt, whose every act and word at the present time is of interest to the public who sympathize in his efforts to clean out the gangs in New York city, has received a letter signed by a large number of clergymen representing all denominations, in which the most hearty approval of his enforcement of the law is expressed. The letter closes as follows:

"The great majority of the people want Sunday as a day of rest, and they know that Sunday traffic of any and every kind is hostile to such a day and still more hostile when it is a traffic in liquor. You are working in the interests of those for whom we labor, and in their name and our own, we bid you Godspeed."

A chap down in Atlanta, who prefixes "Rev." to his name recently preached against bicycling by women as "unwomanly," "immodest," "shocking," a "Satanic contagion" and all that. He needs cleansing in a horse pond. The abomination that he preaches about is all in his own mind. A man who is afflicted with Satanic suggestions when he sees a woman on a wheel should get him to a nunnery and take large doses of spiritual food.

A New York paper says that it is Buffalo's ambition "to have the next national Democratic convention held within her gates." There must be some mistake about this. Buffalo has no gates. It is well known as a very wide open city.

The logical outgrowth of the new woman movement has developed in Indiana. A man at Muncie has sued his wife for divorce on the grounds of neglect and cruelty. This is a case of the turn of the tide.

A Minneapolis man says that the bicycle is a great peacemaker. He bought his wife one, and now she devotes her energies to blowing up the tires instead of him.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Superior Telegram: The appointment of Mr. E. C. Deane of Racine, to the position of deep waterways commissioner, settles a protracted and ugly fight for the position and the governor is to be congratulated that he has made so good an appointment in the face of the difficulties connected with the selection. A good many people would have liked to have seen a man from Superior named, but the attitude of some people here made this impossible. We are sure that Deep Waterways Commissioner Deane will have the full support of Superior in his efforts to promote the cause of deep channels.

Superior Leader: If Uncle Hod Taylor had been, as the Leader advocated, nominated for governor, we should not have had the Webb knock-down; the corrupt and miserable treasury muss; the deep water mud-puddle; the executive chamber a nest of lobbyists and hucksters and the real governor a resident of Racine. This is what comes and is the natural result of sending saw-mill hands to the executive chamber.

Oshkosh Times: The English Anti-Lynching league might cease troubling over American abuses for a while an organize a crusade and protect candidates and their wives from brutality during English elections.

Kenosha News: If Deep Channels Commissioner Deane wishes to earn the undying gratitude of Kenosha, he may do so by lighting out some plan for the deepening of the Pike river channel.

Fond du Lac Reporter: If those murders for insurance money continue the companies that know their business will issue body-guards with their policies.

Janesville Republican: The silver question will be talked over this year, but protection to American industries will be the great issue in 1896.

Madison Journal: Harry Hayward and H. H. Holmes. Nobody will object to having some of those "H's" dropped.

DEEP CHANNELS COMMENTS.

Milwaukee Wisconsin: In proportion to the unselfish devotion of Frank A. Flower to the cause of deep waterways will be his joy at the governor's appointment of a deep waterways commissioner. Edmond C. Deane of Racine, is a gentleman of character and ability, who as an editor and also as a banker as well as in other capacities, has shown practical fitness for the management of affairs. The report of the selection gives dignity to the position and even those who have been distrustful of the movement for the creation of the new office will feel that it is in good hands.

La Crosse Republican and Leader: The appointment of E. C. Deane, editor of the Racine Journal, one of the best local daily papers in the state, is an excellent one. Mr. Deane is a good business man as well as an editor, and his selection for the office of deep waterways commissioner will be entirely satisfactory except to an ambitious gentleman in a Lake Superior village. The Republican and Leader congratulates Governor Upham for having chosen wisely, and Mr. Deane, who is a young man of good ability and deserving.

Plans are already being made for the autumn work in the educational department of the Young Women's Christian association. Physical culture is receiving special attention just now, as Miss Myra Pollard of Chicago, is in the city in the interest both of our Y. W. C. A. and the Physical Culture Extension society which she represents. It is hoped that a large number will hear her next Monday evening. She comes very highly recommended.

Fond du Lac Commonwealth: The imaginary deep waterways have a commissioner in the person of Mr. E. C. Deane, editor of the Racine Journal, the governor having appointed him last Saturday. Frank Flower did not dream that he was digging a ditch for himself when he was working for the passage of the deep waterways bill. He was as innocent on that point as Haman was when he built the gallows for Mordecai.

Madison Journal: Gov. Upham winds up the waterways commissioner muddle promptly and decisively by naming Edmond C. Deane of Racine. He is not only an editor but a newspaper proprietor, largely interested in banking, and has been a manufacturer. There seem to be only good words for Mr. Deane, and it is gratifying to have the matter settled.

From Frank Flowers' own paper: Mr. Deane, the new deep water commissioner, never took any interest in the subject, knows nothing about it and can do the deep water enterprise no good; but he is respectable and can draw his salary and is a mighty sight better man for his place than Upham is for governor.

One of the pleasantest evenings of the summer will be next Thursday, at the Young Women's Christian association, where Mrs. Chas. Erskine will give her delightful lecture on Thomas Hood with readings from his poems. There will also be excellent music. All are invited.

Milwaukee Sentinel: If Mr. Deane, the deep waterways commissioner, is anxious to earn his pay he ought to ascertain what benefit has been gained by the state or government by the government's expenditure of money for the improvement of the Wisconsin river.

Green Bay Gazette: For an office in which there is no work to do, Editor Deane of the Racine Journal is about as poor a selection as Governor Upham could have made. Mr. Deane is one of the men who does a great deal very well, but who does nothing very poorly.

Beloit Free Press: Editor Edmond C. Deane of the Racine Journal, has received the appointment of deep waterways commissioner. Mr. Deane is one of the brightest men in the First congressional district, and everyone will applaud the governor for his selection.

Green Bay Gazette: At last the agony is ended and Frank Flower didn't get the deep waterways commissionership. Frank will now let loose his dogs of war and the Upham administration had better climb to a tree.

Kenosha Gazette: The governor has appointed E. C. Deane of Racine, as deep water commissioner, at a salary of $1,800 a year. There is no labor attached to the office.

Fond du Lac Commonwealth:

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
In the dark, unfathomed caves of ocean gleam;
At least one Flower was born to be drowned by Deane
And waste his originality on his watery scheme.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

In the race of life every man carries a little of some other man's weight.

The humane society of Pittsburg has decided that young girls must cease selling papers on the streets.

In India every resident must, under penalty of fine, have his name written up at the entrance to his house.

Australia has a population of less than 5,000,000, but economists declare it could support 100,000,000 with ease.

It has been calculated that the saline matter held in solution in sea water comprises one-thirtieth of its weight.

Large Atlantic steamers are now berthed close to the wharf at Liverpool, and the troublesome tender is dispensed with.

The advances in wages are sure forerunners of an inevitable Republican victory in 1896.

For some remarkable reason not made apparent, Portland, chief commercial city of the pine tree state is buying clapboards in the state of Washington, 3,500 miles away.

PROOF IS POSITIVE

THAT LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is Daily Curing Backache, Dizziness, Faintness, Irregularity, and all Female Complaints.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Intelligent women no longer doubt the value of *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound. It speedily relieves irregularity, suppressed or painful menstrua-

tions, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhœa, womb trouble, flooding, nervous prostration, headache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of

Womb Troubles

are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care," and "want to be left alone" feelings, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines. That

Bearing-Down Feeling,

causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in perfect harmony with the laws that govern the female system, is as harmless as water. It is wonderful for *Kidney Complaints* in either sex.

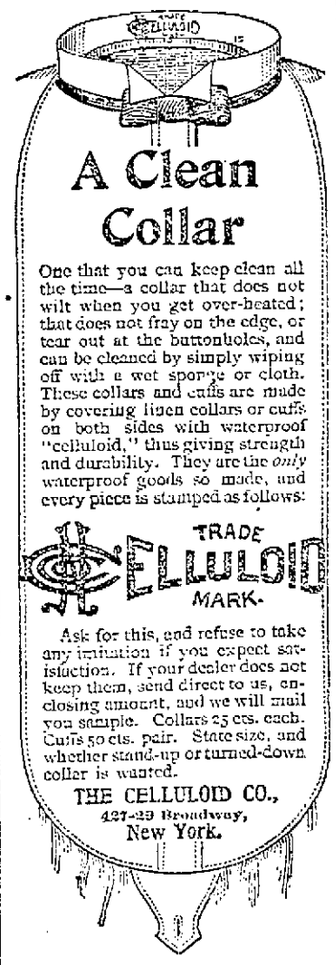
Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick-headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., and the strictest confidence assured. All druggists sell the Pinkham remedies. The Vegetable Compound in three forms,—Liquid, Pills, and Lozenges.

"What somebody else does," remarked Uncle Eben, as he looked at the fashion page, "furnishes er excuse foh er terrible sight or foolishness an' expense."—Washington Star.

Rector—"You see things in a different light since you married, do you not?" Mrs. Nuwed—"I ought to. There were 15 lamps among our wedding presents."—Pick-Me-Up.

Yellow is a delightful color to wear, and blondes or brunettes look equally well in it.

—Bacon is bacon, says an exchange, except when it is fried instead of broiled.



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of more than 133 years in the manufacture of tobacco enables us to produce the very best article possible. Consumers of tobacco derive the benefit of this experience, and in using the celebrated

Lorillard's Climax Plug

are assured of the highest quality. 'Tis a rich, lasting and delicious chew.

IT'S LORILLARD'S

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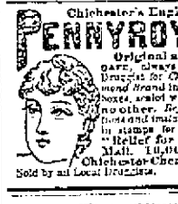
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

CONSUMPTIVES
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain. Take in time. 50 cts.

CORNS. HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. 15 cts. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.



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Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

[First publication July 4, 1895.]

Order limiting time to hear claims and notice to creditors.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, Racine County.—In probate. In the matter of the last will of Soren Jensen Hanson, deceased.

Letters testamentary having been issued by this Court to James Peterson, as executor of the last will of Soren Jensen Hanson, deceased, late of said County of Racine;

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this Court.

It is further ordered: That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this Court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 3d day of September, A. D., 1895,
and
Tuesday, the 3d day of December, A. D., 1895,

at the office of the Judge of said Court at the City of Racine in said County, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Soren Jensen Hanson, deceased.

It is further ordered: That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this Court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said County of Racine.

Dated, this 25th day of January, A. D., 1895.

By the Court,
E. B. Belden, County Judge.

John W. Owen, Atty.

(First publication July 4, 1895)

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT—In Probate—In the matter of the estate of Fred H. Thomas, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this court to Ervin Thomas as administrator of the estate of Fred H. Thomas, deceased, late of said county of Racine.

It is ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased, be received, examined, and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered that this court will at regular terms thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 3d day of September, A. D., 1895.
and on
Tuesday, the 3d day of December, A. D., 1895.

at the office of the judge of said court at the city of Racine, in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Fred H. Thomas, deceased.

And it is further ordered, that six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said Fred H. Thomas, deceased.

And it is further ordered, that within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and places at which this court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited for creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four weeks successively, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated, this 25th day of June, A. D. 1895.

By the court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

15

Hand & Flett, Attys.

WANTED—SALESMEN. Local and Traveling. A good chance! Don't miss it! You need no capital to represent a reliable firm that warrants nursery stock first-class and true to name. Work all the year, and good pay weekly. Our famous Minnetonka Apple is warranted until it produces a bushel of fruit. Our Seed Potatoes sell everywhere. State age. L. L. MAY & CO., St. Paul, Minn. Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.

BACKACHE.

WHY? Because your Liver and Kidneys are out of order. For years and years housewives all over the country have used with best results

Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver AND Kidney Balm.

Try it, and you will agree with the thousands who say it is the "PEERLESS REMEDY" for curing ailments of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Female troubles, Rheumatism and Bright's Disease. For sale everywhere at $1.00 per bottle.

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SALARIES HELD BACK

The A. P. A. War in Omaha Coming to a Pretty Pass.

Even the Wages of Laboring Men Are Held Back Because of the Strike.

A Restraining Order Issued Against the New Commissioners, Enjoining Them From Exercising the Functions of Their Offices.

Omaha, Aug. 3.—That the members of the A. P. A. majority in the city council are bound to use their authority to the fullest extent to promote the present strike is against in evidence. The services of the members of the finance committee have been called into requisition and the July salaries of nearly 800 employes of the city have been withheld to be used as a club to compel allegiance. The appropriation ordinance which was passed by the council yesterday was only for the benefit of preferred creditors. Contrary to all precedents the finance committee instructed the comptroller not to include in the ordinance the salaries of the members of the board of fire and police commissioners, the license board, the entire police department and the board of health and the employes of the street commission department, except the street cleaning gang. A large number of the men affected are laborers and other employes whose pay only amounts to from $30 to $60 a month and they are entirely without money and dependent on their July pay for their means of support for the present month.

The failure to approve the pay roll of the police department involves the salaries of nearly 100 employes, and in the street commissioners department about 125 men, most of them laboringmen, are being deprived of the wages which they have rightfully earned.

Restraining Order Issued.

About midnight Judge Hopewell arrived here and issued a new restraining order against the A. P. A. commissioners restraining them from exercising the functions in any capacity. Soon after his arrival attorneys for Mayor Bemis, C. H. Brown and D. Clem Deaver, members of the old fire and police commission appeared before him in chambers and presented a petition for an injunction restraining Foster, Broatch and Vandervoort from exercising the duties, powers and rights of members of the board of fire and police commissioners, citing them to appear in court at 2 this afternoon and show cause why the temporary injunction should not be made permanent. Judge Hopewell acceded to the petition and signed the restraining order asked for.

The plaintiffs allege that the appointment of Foster, Broatch and Vandervoort is illegal, null and void, having been made in direct violation of law, and contrary to the state in that Churchill as attorney general and Russell as commissioner of public lands and buildings assumed the power and prerogatives of the executive of the state. After the injunction had been granted by Judge Hopewell, and the petition filed in the office of the clerk of the district court copies of the proceedings were served upon each of the defendants. Earlier in the evening attorneys for the members of the fire and police commission filed in the district court the petition on which the injunction was granted by Judge Hopewell yesterday afternoon and which was violated by the city council. In this case the order of the court enjoins the city clerk from receiving or filing bonds of the pretended members of the new fire and police commission. It also enjoins members of the council from approving the bonds of the three pretending commissioners.

SUIT FOR $130,000.

Against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—Proceedings have been commenced in the superior court of this county which if successful will cost the Southern Pacific company $1,500,000. Attorney George W. Monteith as the legal representative of Harry A. Knox has filed a complaint on behalf of Knox charging the Southern Pacific company and others with false and malicious imprisonment and praying for exemplary damages in the sum of $500,000. Similar suits in like amount will also be brought within a few days by two other strikers.

Useful Hints.

In choosing meat select that of a fine, smooth grain, of a bright red color and white fat.

When broiling steak, throw a little salt on the coals, and the blaze from the dripping fat will not annoy.

Tubs will not warp or crack open if the precaution is taken to put a pail of water into each directly after using.

To loosen readily the scales of fish, to cut the slime and to freshen and make firm sea fish, pour vinegar over them.

A black gown is always in good taste and may be worn everywhere except to a wedding, when it is supposed to bring bad luck to the bride.

Delicate colored silks should never be laid away in white paper, as the chloride of lime used in bleaching the paper often draws out the color.

Toothache can generally be cured immediately by putting a small piece of cotton saturated with strong ammonia, into the hollow of the affected tooth.

JAPAN HONORS HER SOLDIERS

Rudolph Blankenburg Talks of His Visit to the Mikado's Realm.

Rudolph Blankenburg, who has just returned from Japan, chatted pleasantly last evening upon the subject of his trip. Mr. Blankenburg sailed from San Francisco last March and on his outward voyage spent a day in Honolulu. There he saw ex-Queen Liliuokalani, who was confined in one of the wings of her former palace. "She was allowed to use the court yard of the palace from 4 to 6 o'clock," he said, "but she would not avail herself of this privilege and stayed in her room all the time."

Mr. Blankenburg found Japan much changed, even since his former visit two years ago. "It is becoming more and more modernized every day," he said. "I won't say civilized, for many of the things they throw over they had better retain. One of the most noticeable things during my visit was the enthusiasm shown by the people over the return of the soldiers from the war with China. Everywhere one could hear the bands playing 'Marching Through Georgia.' That is a great tune over there. It is played upon all occasions. Wherever a soldier had many friends in one village they would get up a special celebration in his honor. A band of music would come first, then the hero of the hour, looking as if the demonstration was a matter of course, then another band of music and a crowd of cheering men, women and children. They were particularly pleased when foreigners joined in the cheering."

Mr. Blankenburg witnessed the return of the mikado from Hieroshima after the close of the war, and was much impressed with the new quarantine station that has just been opened near Yokohama. It covers 30 acres and is one of the finest in the world.—Philadelphia Record.

The crusade in favor of bloomers has not been a success in Calais, Me. Women bicycle riders are plentiful there; but so far only two have ventured to appear in their bloomer costumes, and they have been completed to abandon them on account of the caustic remarks and harsh criticism on the part of the men.

Many an impecunious foreigner on our shores who wishes to visit his native land and cannot afford even a steerage passage has worked his way across the ocean as helper on the cattle ships. The only fee required is $1 for an agent's commission. The applicant signs a written agreement to work his passage to England without compensation or claim for a return ticket. This method of obtaining free transportation is infinitely more agreeable than "stoking it" on a regular ocean liner.

Main's chief fish and game commissioner says that this season will be the best for fishermen and hunters in several years, and he expects the aggregate of fish and game taken to be notable. More people are fishing this year than in any previous year; many lakes have been opened after a close time of several seasons, and good catches seem to be the rule. The outlook is that big game will be very plentiful in the fall, much more so than for several seasons past. Every precaution is being taken to keep up the supply of fish, too. Especial attention will be given to the hatcheries this year, and about 300,000 fish will be distributed among the lakes and streams of the state next October.—New York Sun.

A novel co-operation system has lately been started among the carpenters and painters of San Francisco, through which the individual workmen are becoming owners of homes of their own without any cost for construction. As soon as any member of the local organization has saved enough money to buy a lot and the necessary lumber, all his fellow-workmen turn to the next Sunday and build the house for him. In one of the suburban additions of the city a little colony of those "Sunday homes" has already grown up. The houses are not pretentious, but are solidly built and comfortable.—Chicago Chronicle.

To Protect Africa's Elephants.

Herr Carl Hagenbeck, of Hamburg, the animal trainer and collector, gives it as his opinion that the best way to preserve the African elephant from extinction is to prohibit the exportation of tusks weighing less than 10 kilos, (22 pounds) and to stop the killing of females and young bulls and encourage hunters, by offering them prizes, to capture the animals alive and bring them into the trading stations. Something will have to be done, and this soon, for at the present rate of slaughter a few years will see the African elephant practically exterminated.

FIVE MISSIONARIES KILLED.

State Department Has Advices of the Massacre at Ku Cheng, China.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The state department has received a cablegram from United States Consul Jerniang at Shanghai stating that one American female missionary was wounded and four British female missionaries killed at the mission of Ku Cheng. No further details are given in the dispatch and the place described is believed to be in the province of Hupe, far up on the banks of the Nang Tse river beyond the reach of men of war and about 400 miles north of Cheng Tu where the last missionary riots occurred. The state department will take steps in the matter at once.

New York, Aug. 3.— An Associated Press cablegram, telling of a massacre of christians including five women at Ku Cheng, excited the gravest fears at the headquarters of the foreign board of Methodist missions in this city today. The Methodists have a mission at Ku Cheng. It is in charge of Miss Mabel Hartford. Her assistant is Miss W. H. Rouse. In addition to these it is feared two other women, Miss Mabel Allen and Miss Sarah Peters are also in the vicinity of Ku Cheng.

ONE YEAR IN PRISON.

Frank E. Willets Pleads Guilty to the Charge of Burglary.

Previous to Sentence he Writes a Remarkable Letter.

Received by Judge Frank M. Fish—Is an Educated Man—Sent to Prison for One Year—The Letter.

A remarkable prisoner was arraigned before Judge Frank M. Fish in the circuit court this morning. It was Frank E. Willets and he desired to plead guilty to the charge of burglary. On the 27th day of July he entered the residence of Rev. Chas. Percival at the corner of La Salle and Liberty streets, the family being absent. He was discovered and men and women surrounded the house and kept him on the inside until the police arrived and captured him. Before the man was brought into court he had written Judge Fish a letter which proves that he is a man of more than ordinary ability and of fine education. By permission of Judge Fish the letter is here produced:

Racine, Wis., Aug. 2, 1895.

Hon. F. M. Fish:

Sir—Wishing to communicate with you before going to the court house, I take the privilege of writing you these lines trusting that you will give them a moment's consideration. As part of this preamble I wish to express myself as being perfectly candid with you and as an earnest thereof I do not hesitate to say that in writing to you I am actuated by self interest and nothing else.

I am charged with entering a dwelling-house in the city of Racine on the 27th of July, with the intention of committing a felony, and with feelings of shame and remorse I plead guilty to the charge. On this occasion I was intoxicated. With many well meaning and intelligent people this fact would not prove an extenuating circumstance but rather an aggravation of the offense. I know nothing of your honor's views on the matter, and I know very well that were I permitted to go without punishment of some nature an injustice would be done society and no moral benefit conferred upon myself, for I realize that to be placed where I could not procure drink for a time might prove a blessing and teach me an expensive but wholesome lesson. Prior to this I have never been accused of a dishonest action and had I been sober on the 27th of July, this letter would be unnecessary and I would not be called before you as a self-confessed criminal. Were I to remain in the county jail until the next term of court I would possibly be convicted, the county would be put to expense and its officials to trouble, so I have concluded that by taking the other course I might receive more lenient treatment and to some extent avoid publicity. I am a stranger in Racine and without counsel, of the penalty in this case I know nothing. The offense as committed in a manner so bungling as to excite ridicule and with a drunken bravado that would go far to classify the act, not as that of a shrewd criminal but as one possessed of a much greater part fool than knave. The prosecutor has lost nothing, neither time nor money through my act. I have gained only trouble and distress of mind. I have sinned and do not wish to evade a reasonable punishment. To express to you my sorrow and to make promises as to the future would be no evidence of honest intentions and might appear hypocritical, so I refrain. "The heart knoweth its own bitterness" even when the bitterness is well deserved. In closing I desire to explain that I have made free to write you this, for the reason that I can more freely open my mind to your honor through the medium of a letter than in a court room and in the presence of others. If I have been presumptious I must crave your honor's pardon for the error. I respectfully submit this to your notice, trusting in your judgment and disposition to temper justice with a little leavening of mercy.

I humbly subscribe myself yours to command, Frank E. Willets.

When arraigned District Attorney Nelson read the information and Judge Fish asked the man if he had anything to say. He remarked that he did not wish to say anything in addition to what he had written. In answer to questions he said that he was from Ohio, was a book-keeper and had been engaged at clerical work, but of late was a canvasser. He claimed the door he entered was unlocked and that he had no key and admitted that he entered to steal, but it was his first offense. Judge Fish then sentenced him to the state prison for a term of one year and Sheriff Pugh left with him this afternoon for Waupun.

The Prayer of the Prodical.

That was quite a novel idea of Bishop Thompson's in regard to the prayer of the prodigal son to his father. The prodigal concluded to leave out the request for a place as a hired servant, because the only thing he could do was to feed swine, and his father was an Israelite, and would have considered an offer of that sort an insult. Reminds you of the summer tramp who can't do anything but shovel snow.—Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

"Squire Abingdon" Baird's race course and farm, near Hull, on which he spent $375,000, were sold recently for a little over $50,000.

ROYAL LEAGUE PICNIC.

Programme of Games to be Held on the Afternoon of August 8.

Beta Council, No. 2, Royal league, is one of the largest organizations of its kind in this state. Within its ranks can be found all classes of men and good and substantial citizens. It is customary for the league to tender a concert and picnic each year. This year the event will occur at Murray's park on Aug. 8. The programme has been issued and is a very interesting one. Members of the league will form in line at their hall at 1:30 and headed by Schulte's band march to the grove, where games will take place at 2:30 o'clock, as follows:

Married Man's Race—Free for all. Distance, 150 yards; prize, 50 pound sack of flour.

Single Man's Race—Free for all. Distance, 155 yards; prize, to be announced on the grounds.

Boys' Race—For boys under 10 years. Distance, 100 yards; one straw hat, (donated by Max Lohman.)

Hop, skip and jump— To have three jumps off; a touch down counts as one trial; prize to be announced.

Potato Race—Open to all ladies on the ground; 15 potatoes one yard apart.

Three-Legged Race for Boys—Distance, 50 yards; teams to be tied above and below the knees.

Single Ladies' race— Open to all on grounds under 17 years. Distance, 50 yards; prize, 100 calling cards; donated by Manufacturers Printing Co.

Baby Race— Open to all on grounds under 4 years. Prize, 1 dozen photographs, contributed by Thomas & Palmer.

Tug-of-War — For league members only Prize, 1 box of Havana cigars, contributed by Wm. Schmerler.

Married Ladies' Race— Distance, 100 yards; prize, 1 pair elegant slippers, contributed by Weld & Kraynik.

Pie Eating Contest— Contestants to have their hands tied; the one eating one quarter of a pie first is the winner.

Wheelbarrow Race—Free for all. Distance, 100 yards and return; contestants are required to go around a set post and return.

Youngest Baby on the Grounds—For the youngest baby on the grounds; prize will be announced.

Largest Family—To the member of the Royal league having the largest family present on the grounds: prize, one aluminum sauce pan, contributed by F. W. Maxted, proprietor of Diamond Hardware store, Washington avenue.

The barrel novelty should be witnessed by all.

In the evening there will be a grand concert by Schulte's full band and the following programme will be presented:

Part I.

March, Manhattan Beach.....Sousa
Overture, "Le Pirate,".....Luscarab
Medley, Old and New,.....Beyer
Cornet Solo.....Selected
Floyd Jackson.

Part II.

Waltz, "Cupid's Captive,".....Sherman
The Evening Call,.....Reeves
Descriptive Piece.
Potpourri of Scotch songs.....Cavallini
Galop, Perpetual Motion.....Rollinson

In connection with the band concert a literary and musical program will be given.

A NOTED PRIEST SICK.

Columbus, O., July 31.—Rev. Father Jos. Jessing, rector of the papal college in this city, the only school and property in this country under the direct control of the propaganda at Rome, is ill with bowel trouble, which has been very serious, but recovery is expected by his physicians providing a relapse does not occur.

RACINE BOY PROSPERING.

Peter F. Gebb Putting in a Telephone Exchange in an Iowa Town.

Peter F. Gebb is a well known Racine boy. He was born and reared in this city. Years ago he lost an arm while working at the Racine Woolen mills. With one arm gone the prospects for success in the world were not very bright, but Peter had plenty of grit, was a hard worker and determined to make his way. He learned telegraphy and held several positions here, but drifted to other states. For the past several years he has been located at Reinbeck, Ia., and holds the position at that place, as agent of the Great Western railroad. Last evening he was in the city visiting his parents and brothers and sisters and many friends. He had been to Chicago on business in regard to establishing a telephone company at his town. The following item from one of the Iowa papers will explain it:

In conversation with P. F. Gebb he informs us that it is the intention of his telephone company to incorporate at once and that they will have the telephone exchanges in operation this fall. Some parties were here Wednesday from Waterloo looking up matters regarding the purchase of the Egan-Gebb franchise, but no deal was made. Mr. Gebb says that connections will be made with the Waterloo line at Hudson, and the line will also be run to Morrison and Grundy center. By this arrangement connections by telephone will be had with the outside world and undoubtedly will be found quite convenient.

Everybody in Racine will be pleased to learn of Mr. Gebb's success and hope that some day he will be manager of a railroad.

Vermont is credited with the largest wool clip, per sheep, east of the Mississippi river, which is 7¾ pounds, with other states much lower.

THE WIND TOO LIGHT

The Lake Off Chicago Presents an Animated Appearance Today.

Steam Yachts and Sailing Craft Follow the Racers.

Yacht Merlin Met With an Accident Yesterday and Did Not Finish—Nearly the Entire Fleet Will Come to Racine Tomorrow.

Chicago, Aug. 3.— There was but slight promise of a good sailing breeze today for the regatta. The wind started in light from the northeast and before 11 had shifted to east northeast. The schooner Hawthorne was looked upon as a winner today, for she seems to sail unusually well in light or heavy weather. Her enormous spread of canvas and lofty spars do the work in the light zephyrs and she carries all the sail she has in heavy winds as her performance yesterday shows. The race in the class B sloops is between the Phantom and Valiant. The lake off Chicago never presented a gayer appearance than this afternoon. The steamer John A. Dix left the dock at the foot of Randolph street at 1 o'clock bearing the guests of the Columbia club. Several excursion steamers ran from the Randolph street and Van Buren street piers with large loads of passengers, all bent on following the white winged racers. The owner of every steam yacht in Chicago had a party on board, and these craft all dressed ship in honor of the day. There was never such a congregation of pleasure craft off the harbor as there is today.

Yesterday's Races.

At the yacht races off Lincoln park Chicago yesterday the schooner yacht Merlin of this city, did not finish in her class, owing to being disabled. She broke her steering gear and had a broken gaff. The sloop Dione was beaten by the Infanta of Milwaukee, over a 10-mile course by nearly two minutes and a half.

It is expected that nearly the entire fleet that has been attending the races will leave Chicago at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning for Racine, to be in readiness for the regatta next Wednesday. It will be a free-for-all race to the Racine harbor piers. Tonight a banquet will be tendered the visiting yachtsmen at Chicago and Frank K. Bull, vice-commodore of the Racine Yacht club, will respond to the toast, "Schooner Yachts."

JUDGE FISH'S CLAIM

That He is the Owner of a Portion of Twelfth Street.

And Will Fence it in When the Proper Time Comes.

Notice Served on the City That the Street is Vacant by Statutes of Limitation—City Officials Are Investigating.

The city of Racine is beginning to find out that placing dirt upon private lots and in fact upon streets, is a ticklish matter and also that when petitioners request that dirt be placed on certain streets so as to make said streets available to traffic, it is not always advisable to grant the prayer of said petitioners. Recently the board of public works received a communication from many property owners in the vicinity of Twelfth street, requesting that dirt be deposited at the east end of the street so as to make a driveway around to Lake avenue.

The board made an investigation and decided to deposit some dirt from Main street so as to make Twelfth street passable and a large quantity has been deposited at the end of the street.

Now comes Judge Frank M. Fish, who owns a lot running from Main street to the lake. He has served a notice upon City Attorney Gittings. He desires to inform the city that the street in the rear of his lot, on Twelfth street, has not been used for a period of five years and no money expended thereon for over five years and hence the said street has become vacant under the statutes of limitation. Also that he will fence in the street when the proper time comes. The notice is given so that the city will not cart any more dirt to that locality, if they did not desire to place it upon private property.

The matter has been referred to the board of public works and that body will investigate the claim of Judge Fish. It is stated that the city has made improvements upon the street within five years and that the city paid its portion for lake shore protection to protect the end of said street.

Reverend Jokers.

Dr. Henson of Chicago, who lectures tomorrow, is an old Chautauquan, and several years ago Bishop—then Dr.—Vincent introduced him as he was about to deliver a lecture on "Fools." The chancellor said: "You are to listen to a lecture on 'Fools,' by one" —a pause in which the audience gasped for breath—"of the wisest men on the platform today." Laughter and thunders of applause. Dr. Henson: I am not so great a fool as Dr. Vincent"— the audience gasped again— "would have you suppose." The amphitheatre goes into paroxysms — Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

THE BEST
FAMILY MEDICINE
She Has Ever Known. Words of Praise from a New York Lady for
AYER'S PILLS

"I would like to add my testimony to that of others who have used Ayer's Pills, and to say that I have taken them for many years, and always derived the best results from their use. For stomach and liver troubles, and for the cure of headache caused by these derangements, Ayer's Pills cannot be equaled.

When my friends ask me what is the best remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver, or bowels, my invariable answer is, Ayer's Pills. Taken in season, they will break up a cold, prevent la grippe, check fever, and regulate the digestive organs. They are easy to take, and are, indeed, the best all-round family medicine I have ever known."—Mrs. May Johnson, 330 Rider Avenue, New York City.

AYER'S PILLS
Highest Honors at World's Fair.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures all Blood Disorders.

TROUBLE ABOUT A PONY.

Bartered Around Until Finally the Matter Gets Badly Mixed Up.

W. C. Toner is the name of a well-known young man of Kenosha, and Bert Fox is also a citizen of that place. Fox was the owner of a little pony. Toner was anxious to secure the animal and rented it of Fox for 50 cents a week and also gave a note of $40. Toner came to this city with the beast and engaged in the commission business on State street. Several days ago he went out of business, sold the pony to Ralph Smith for $40 and left the city. Mr. Smith sold the animal to Frank Kellogg for $45. One day this week Mr. Fox of Kenosha, arrived in the city to look up Toner and his pony. Learning of the facts he proceeded to recover the animal and commenced replevin proceedings. Under Sheriff Rein took the papers and went around looking for Smith and Kellogg to serve the papers, but the young men had gone to Milwaukee. Ed never gets left and was at the C. & N. W. R. R. depot when trains arrived. He spied Smith and Kellogg in a smoking car. Boarding the train he served the papers and learned where the pony could be found. Fox took the animal home. Kellogg fell back on Mr. Smith for his $45 and it is said that the friends of Toner at Kenosha will refund the $40 Mr. Smith paid out. Young Toner is around and will escape punishment for the funny part he took in the deal.

That little government surplus for June, which produced so much comfort and joy to the opposition, looks very sick now in the presence of a daily deficit of $1,000,000.

[First publication July 11, 1895.]

CIRCUIT COURT—RACINE COUNT—

Evan Owens, plaintiff, vs. Anna W. Remington, Gertrude Edna Remington, Ove Fisher, Nicholas Funk, Charles Jorgensen, John Rahn, Joseph Funk, Carl Sorenson, Theodore Evanson, Peter Brown, Jens Jorgenson, Frank Gmbaldt, James H. Kelley, E. F. Weeks, Frank R. Kelley and Fredrika Jensen, defendants.

The State of Wisconsin to the said defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

HAND & PLETT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Postoffice address Racine, Racine County, Wis.
july11t7

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HORSE - SHOEING AND REPAIR WORK solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices satisfactory. Please call and see me. John Albright, Franksville, Wis. june 19wkytf.

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MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

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VETERINARY SPECIFICS
For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, AND POULTRY.
300 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.
CURES: A.A.—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation. B.B.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever. C.C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges. D.D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms. E.E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia. F.F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache. G.G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages. H.H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases. I.I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange. J.J.—Diseases of Digestion, Paralysis.
Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - - .60
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Veterinary Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Jar Veterinary Cure Oil, - - 1.00
Sold by Druggists or sent prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC
SPECIFIC No. 28
In use 35 years. The only successful remedy for
Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,
and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

WINCHESTER'S ENGLISH
Pennyroyal Pills
are the most powerful, safe, sure and reliable Pill of this Kind in the Market. Most effective remedy in suppressed menstruation and all female troubles arising from it. Beware of Imitations and see that you get the Genuine Winchester's English White Lily Circle Brand Pennyroyal Pills, with White Lily in center of circle. Our box bears our signature, Winchester Chemical Co., on every side. Ask your Druggist. If he don't keep them he will get them for you. Don't take any substitute with similar sounding name, which some dishonest dealer will say is "just as good," on which he makes twice as much, or write direct to us and we will send them upon receipt of price, $2 by Mail, Postpaid. Send 6c. for Particulars.
WINCHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
17 to 21 Quincy St., Chicago, Ill.
For sale by ROBINSON'S DRUG STORES, and SCHULZE'S PHARMACY

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
7.25 a m	8.17 a m
9.35 a m	10.30 a m
12.35 p m	11.50 a m
3.50 p m	1.40 p m
7.35 p m	5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago.**
7.25 a m	10.30 a m
10.55 a m	1.40 p m
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
3.50 p m	8.35 p m
7.35 p m	
For the West.	**From the West**
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
3.50 p m	8.17 a m

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Milwaukee.	From Milwaukee.
7.25 a m	8.17 a m
10.00 a m	12.10 and 5.56 p m
7.35 p m	8.35 p m
For Chicago.	**From Chicago**
7.25 a m	12.10 p m
10.00 a m	8.35 p m
7.35 and 3.50 p m	5.05 p m
For the West.	**From the West.**
3.50 p m	8.17 a m
8.35 a m	

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Trains leave Racine as follows:

Going North.	Going South.
1.05 a m daily	5.33 a m daily
4.25 a m ex. Sunday	7.50 a m daily
5.17 a m Sunday only	8.25 a m ex. Sunday
9.00 a m ex. Sunday	9.35 a m daily
10.55 a m daily	11.35 a m daily
1.05 p m ex. Sunday	2.20 p m ex. Sunday
3.50 p m ex. Sunday	4.35 p m daily
4.22 p m daily	7.52 p m daily
6.35 p m daily	
9.40 p m daily	

RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.

Leave for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
8.10 a m daily	7.35 a m ex. Sunday
12.45 p m daily	12.25 p m daily
4.55 p m daily	4.25 p m daily
	8.05 a m Sunday only

C. S. HENRY, Ticket Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mails leave the postoffice as follows:
7.40 a m North, South, East and West.
9.20 a m North and West.
9.45 a m North.
10.40 a m South and East.
11.05 a m South and East.
12.20 p m West and North.
12.35 p m North.
1.50 p m South and East.
3.30 p m West and South.
4.10 p m South, East and West.
6.05 p m North.
7.05 p m North and West.
7.25 p m North, South, East and West.
9.00 p m North, South, East and West.
Mails arrive at postoffice:
6.50 a m North, South, East and West.
8.35 a m North and West.
10.35 a m South, East and West.
11.50 a m North and West.
1.15 p m South, East and West.
1.45 p m South.
2.35 p m North.
4.50 p m North and South.
5.15 p m North and West.
6.45 p m South, East and West.
8.00 p m North.

ANDREW SIMONSON, Postmaster
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Furnishes such office help, because it uses nothing but actual business methods of instruction. The Ellis System of Bookkeeping is the only system in use in the country that is up to date. For proof come and compare it with others. "Our Merits Prove Our Worth" is the motto of this school. Write for our "New Educator," a paper full of interesting reading matter on practical education. Night school at 7 p. m. the year round. Enter at any time. Terms very reasonable.
Y.M.C.A. Bldg. E. L. CASTERTON, Prin.

PAT QUINLAN TALKS.

Quinlan Tells of the "Mascots" Complicity.

He Says That Allen, the Man Imprisoned at Little Rock, is the "Mascot."

Attorney Capp Believes That Allen Can Tell all About the Murder of the Williams Girls, Mrs. Connor and Her Daughter.

Chicago, July 31.—Pat Quinlan under the questioning of Chief Badenoch has let the cat out of the bag by admitting that "Mascot" was H. H. Holmes' confidential man in Fort Worth, Tex.

"Mascot" is the man the police have been looking for. Just a few minutes before, Quinlan had stated that Allen, the man confined in the Little Rock pen for horse stealing, was Holmes' confidential man. The questions were plied faster and faster and Quinlan admitted that Mascot was the man who had been close to Holmes in Chicago and was his right hand man in Fort Worth. "He engineered all the big deals for him," said Quinlan. "I was not good enough for the fine work."

From further questioning the police believe that Hatch, A. E. Bond, (through whom Minnie Williams' property in Fort Worth was conveyed to Benton T. Lyman) John C. Allen, A. C. Caldwell and "Mascot" who figured in different times and places in the Holmes' case, are one and the same man. The man confined in the Little Rock penitentiary claims to be able to give the history of Holmes' deeds from first to last but insists that he be pardoned out first. Detective Rea of Fort Worth, last night telegraphed that Allen is the much wanted "Mascot" and that he has given up some valuable information. By agreement between States Attorney Kern, Mayor Swift, Chief Badenoch and Attorney Capp, the latter will leave tonight for Little Rock with credentials and authority granting him the power to represent the state of Illinois in requesting the absolute and permanent release of Allen from the Arakansas penitentiary so that he may fasten the crime of murder on Holmes by unmistakeable evidence in this city.

Attorney Capp in an interview late last night after his consultation with the chief of police, said: "There is no question in my mind that Allen can tell about the murder of the William girls, Mrs. Connor and her daughter Pearl by Holmes, and can direct us as to where the bones of these four, at least, are buried. As to the Cigrand girl and other whose disappearance have been charged to Holmes, I cannot say at this time. Allen was the confidante and associate of Holmes for a long time. "We will prove absolutely that Holmes murdered the two Williams girls, Mrs. Connor and her daughter Pearl. We will bring Allen to Chicago and he will tell the story of the murders as they were committed and point to the place where the bodies were disposed of."

The tall Texas lawyer was greatly excited as he told of his knowledge of the crookedness of Holmes and spoke in almost a whisper to conceal the nature of the words which might otherwise have been overheard by any one standing near. Telegrams have been sent to Gov. Altgeld, apprising him of the situation concerning the transfer of Allen to his jurisdiction and asking to officially request the governor of Arakansas to deliver Hatch to the Illinois.

A Convict's Testimony.

Chicago, July 31.—Arrangements were completed today for the taking of the testimony of John C. Allen, the Little Rock, Ark., convict, whose testimony is expected by the police, to convict H. H. Holmes of murder. Attorney Wm. Capps of Fort Worth, Tex., who represents the heirs of the Williams girls, and who discovered Allen's alleged connection with Holmes, will leave for Little Rock tonight, with promise of immunity for the convict. States Attorney Kern gave Lawyer Capps an agreement today which promises freedom from prosecution here for all, providing his story will convict Holmes. Allen is to be released on parole and if his statements prove correct, Kern promises to do all possible to secure an unconditional pardon at Little Rock.

Opinion of a Chief.

Chicago, July 31.— Chief of Police Badenoch was not particularly enthusiastic today over the Little Rock end of the investigation. "This man Allen may be able to convict Holmes," said the chief, "but I do not regard it as by any means certain that he can tell as straight a tale as has been reported. I believe that it is worth our while to investigate his story thoroughly, however, and we will find out what he knows." Attorney Capps declared that his statements regarding the convict had been exaggerated. "I am not certain, as has been stated, that this man can convict Holmes," he said. I am hopeful, however, and will go to Little Rock to investigate. States Attorney Kern thinks he can secure Allen's pardon if we think it advisable."

Severe Examination.

Chicago, July 31.— Chief Badenoch, Inspector Fitzpatrick and Attorney Capps went to the Harrison street police station where Quinlan and his wife are locked up and subjected the pair to a severe examination. After two hours with the prisoners the official said that nothing new had been developed. It was evident that the consultation had resulted in a change of programme, for after it was ended Attorney Capps said that he might defer his Little Rock trip for a few days.

It was believed that Quinlan had given important information regarding the Arkansas convict but its nature was carefully suppressed by the police.

CAVALRY ON THE GROUND.

Troops Reached Jackson Hole Today—Settlers Warned Not to Attack Indians.

Market Lake, Idaho, Aug. 2.— The cavalry reached Jackson's Hole today. The indications are that the infantry will be stopped en route and not go into the Hole, as there are no Indians in sight. The scare exists along the route the Indians are talking of returning to the reservations. Notwithstanding threats made against the life of Agent Toter and his chief clerk, Ravenel McBoth, they have gone ahead of the troops into Jackson's Hole, to warn the settlers not to attack the Indians and to obtain the names of all the parties concerned in what Agent Toter insists on calling the massacre of the Indians. Captain Jim, chief of the Shoshones, will ask all Indians to go back to their reservations without fighting. If they will not go he will assist the soldiers in removing them and will call on his tribe to assist.

No Cause for Alarm.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The Indian bureau received dispatches today from two agencies in the neighborhood of the Jackson Hole county stating that there was no cause for alarm among the settlers in their vicinity. Major Randlett of the Uintah and Ouray agency for the Du chesne wired: "Indians reported by Richards are not from this agency," and Agent Wilson, in charge of the Shoshones at Ft. Washakie, Wyo., sent this dispatch: "No Indians are absent without leave. There is no fear of trouble." Both of these agents had been instructed by Commissioner Browning to recall all Indians away from the reservation without leave.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The latest news from Gen. Coppinger recieved at the war department via his headquarters at Omaha is reassuring. A dispatch dated from Omaha yesterday is as follows: "Report was received from Market Lake this morning which indicates that the Indians were returning from Jackson's Hole by a straight line to the reservation. To test its correctness the Union Pacific railway office was asked to telegraph for information to stations along the Oregon Short line from Soda Springs westward. The following reply is from the division superintendent at Pocatello: "Stage driver just reached Soda Springs says just left Carrahoe this morning. He came through Prays lake and Blackfoot river country. Reports 200 Bannocks at Grave lake on the wayf rom Jacksons Hole to reservation. They said that there had been no fighting and no desire to fight on their part. Their scare seems to be over and settlers understand they are trying to make their way back to the reservation to avoid troops. Information thoroughly reliable."

FATAL FREIGHT WRECK.

Three Tramps Killed and Five Injured in a Smash-Up on the Ft. Wayne Road.

Canton, O., Aug. 2.— Stark siding, two miles east of here, on the Fort Wayne, was the scene of a disastrous freight wreck at 2:30 this morning, in which three men lost their lives and five more are lying in Aultman hospital this city, more or less injured. The train which was an extra going west broke in two at the summit of a hill and ran into the front end when they stopped for water at the tank, eight cars being smashed into kindling wood and traffic was delayed about two hours. The names of the injured are: Wm. McCoy, Pittsburg; Michael Moran, 484 Merchant avenue, Cleveland; Tom Collins, South Bethlehem, Pa.; Richard Read, Denver; Adolph Soder, New York; John Luzon, Chicago; Chas. Eckert, Philadelphia; S. Richardson, Mason City, Mo.; Louis Simpson, Pittsburg. These men were all tramps riding on an empty box car. The trainmen escaped without injury.

KILLED FOR STEALING FRUIT.

Miss Elizabeth Flagler Shoots and Kills a 14-Year-Old Boy.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Miss Elizabeth Flagler, daughter of General Flagler, chief of ordance, shot and killed a 14-year-old negro boy named Ernest Green today at her home in the suburbs of the city. The Flaglers and other families in the vicinity have been annoyed greatly of late by boys stealing their fruit and damaging trees of gardens. Today Miss Flagler discovered young Green on the fence stealing fruit and fired at him from a second story window. The bullet entered his right breast and caused death in a short time. Miss Flagler gave herself into custody. She is 28 years of age and an attractive and accomplished woman. Ernest Green is a son of Dick Green, well known to public men as one of Secretary Carlisle's messengers.

Cloth of Gold.

Cloth of gold is the latest for bodices. A beautiful black satin gown has a low, swathed bodice of this beautiful gold cloth, the sleeves being frill upon frill of black chiffon.

Short Basques to be Worn.

Jackets with short basques are sure to be worn in the near future, and will be elaborately trimmed.

—Nearly a million and a half dollars remain unclaimed in the New York savings banks.

OUR CRACK SHOTS.

First Annual Tournament of the Belle City Gun Club.

Will be Held on Friday and Saturday, Augnst 9 and 10.

At the Exposition Park—Two Days of Fun for the Marksmen—An Excellent Programme Arranged—Prizes, Etc.

It is not generally known that Racine has a gun club but it is a fact. The club was organized something like a year ago and now has about 25 members. Within the ranks can be found some of the best marksmen in southern Wisconsin. Jas. Bush no doubt leads the list with ex-Mayor Jackson I. Case second. Julius Zimmerman can be classed third. Then comes Arthur Pugh, William Lewis, A. J. Blake, F. K. Bull, Henry Smieding, L. H. Yauce, Dr. Shoop, Abe Pugh and many others could be named. At present a team is being picked for the shoot at the South Side Gun club grounds, Milwaukee. Medals will be presented and Racine proposes to take some of them.

A neat little club house has been erected by the local club and every Saturday afternoon a goodly number of the crack shots can be seen at the grounds plugging artificial pigeons sprung from the very latest electrical traps. Excellent scores are made and have been published.

The club has just issued an attractive programme announcing the first annual shoot to take place at the grounds, Exposition park, Friday and Saturday, Aug. 9 and 10. The committee of arrangements includes J. E. Bush, J. I. Case, L. H. Yauce, Dr. C. I. Shoop, Arthur Pugh.

Below is the programme and list of prizes to be awarded:

Friday, August 9.

Match No. 1—10 Blue rocks; entrance $1; 4 moneys.

Match No. 2—10 Blue rocks; entrance $1; unknown angles and known traps; 4 moneys.

Match No. 3—20 Blue rocks; entrance $2; jack rabbit system; 4 moneys.

Match No. 4—5 Pair blue rocks; entrance $1; 4 moneys.

Match No. 5—15 Blue rocks; entrance $1.50; 4 moneys.

Match No. 6—10 Blue rocks; entrance $1; unknown angles and known traps; 4 moneys.

Match No. 7—20 Blue rocks; entrance $2; 4 moneys.

Match No. 8—15 Blue rocks; entrance $1.50; 4 moneys.

Match No. 9—10 Blue rocks; entrance $1; 4 moneys.

Match No. 10.—15 Blue rocks; entrance $1.50; 4 moneys.

If time permits, extra events will be shot.

Saturday, August 10.

Match No. 11—10 Blue rocks; entrance $1; 4 moneys.

Match No. 12—20 Blue rocks; entrance $2; 4 moneys.

Match No. 13.—10 Blue rocks; entrance $1; 4 moneys.

Match No. 14—15 Blue rocks; entrance $1.50; unknown angles and known traps; 4 moneys.

Match No. 15—20 Blue rocks; entrance $; jack rabbit system; 4 moneys.

Match No. 16—Team Shoot; teams of 5 men from regularly organized Wisconsin clubs; 10 birds to each man; entrance per team, $5; 2 moneys, 60 and 40 per cent.

Match No. 17—10 Blue rocks; entrance $1; 4 moneys.

Match No. 18—20 Blue rocks; entrance $2; 4 moneys.

Match No. 19—10 Blue rocks; entrance $1; 4 moneys.

Match No. 20—15 Blue rocks; entrance $1.50; 4 moneys.

If time permits, extra events will be shot.

Special Prize.

A valuable gold medal to shooter making highest average in tournament, but contestants must participate in at least 12 matches. Shooting begins at 10 o'clock sharp.

Blue Rock traps and Paul North's electric pull will be used.

All purses will be divided into four moneys, unless otherwise stated: 40 per cent. to the first, 30 per cent. to the second, 20 per cent. to the third, and 10 per cent. to the fourth.

Any shooter in a tie may withdraw his share of purse.

Targets will be thrown at the rate of 2 cents each. The price of birds is included in all entries.

The new American association rules will govern all matches.

Extra matches will be arranged if time permits.

In dividing purses the equitable plan will be used.

Headquarters at Hotel Racine. Electric cars from hotel to shooting grounds.

A New Orleans man was locked into a cold storage refrigerator by mistake, and was nearly frozen to death before he was released next morning. He was badly frightened, although he kept perfectly cool.

The wages of any class of employes in this country is greater than that of the corresponding class in any country in Europe, and it is probable, although this fact is denied by some, that the purchasing power of the wages is also greater.

WILL RACE NO MORE.

Steamer Christopher Columbus Changes Her Running Time.

The steamer Christopher Columbus and Virignia will race no more, as the following from a Milwaukee paper will show. "The Christopher Columbus' time of leaving Chicago has been changed from 9 to 9:30 o'clock. This change was made in order that the boat might not be charged with racing against the Virginia in the future. Furthermore, to prevent any criticism, W. L. Brown, president of the Columbian Whaleback Steamship company, has given instructions to the captain of the Columbus not to pass the Virginia on the way under any conditions, unless some disaster occurs to the Goodrich line boat. This order was also issued to do away with all stories about the two boats racing.

The Columbus leaves Milwaukee at 5 o'clock as before. A number of complaints have been made by passengers coming up on the whaleback that they have too little time in which to see the city, and if the time is changed in Chicago, they would prefer to have it extended to 5:30 here."

General Marine News.

Dispatches from Buffalo state that Hedstrom, the hard coal dealer at that port, is offering fuel at $2 per ton. Vesselmen claim that it is only a scheme to break the agreement not to buy fuel from Buffalo shippers. A meeting of the lake carriers was held here today, at which a letter notifying members of the scheme was prepared. It will be sent to all vessel owners in the agreement.

The prosperous condition of business in the northwest is indicated by the report of the collector of the port of Superior for the month of July. The arrivals and departures were 595 boats against 130 in the same month a year ago. The tonnage was 633,158 as compared with 182,690 a year ago.

Light Keeper Andrew Shaw, who has been stationed at Point aux Barques, Lake Huron, for the past 31 years, has resigned. He is 71 years old and was one of the oldest light keepers on the great lakes.

The steamer Emma E. Thompson was sold under the hammer at Chicago yesterday for $700.

Yesterday afternoon a Chicago tug passed this port with a tow of four lumber-laden schooners bound for Chicago.

ST. PAUL RAILWAY FINANCES.

Earnings Make a Better Showing Than Was Expected.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad for the month of June, 1895, show an improvement, and officials of the road believe they will be able to keep up a showing of betterment each month from this time on. There was a decrease of gross earnings of $120,000, but the decrease in operating expenses was so great as to leave a net increase of nearly $158,000. The detailed statement of the gross, operating and net earnings of the road for the month shows the following: Gross earnings for June, 1894, $2,383,041; for 1895, $2,263,865. Operating expenses, $1,423,476 for June, 1894, and $1,145,478 for 1895. Net earnings for June last year, $960,464 and $1,145,478 for June, this year.

For the year ending June 30, 1895, the St. Paul company makes a far better showing than was anticipated. The earnings and expenses for the year ending last month were: Gross earnings for 1895, $37,035,362; for 1894, $34,327,950, and the operating expenses for 1895 were $17,048,753 against $20,114,332 for 1894. The net earnings were $10,291,616 for 1895 against $11,213,618 for 1894, a decrease of but $922,002 over 1894.

GOOD TO REMEMBER.

Without hearts there is no home.—Byron.

The best hearts are ever the bravest.—Sterne.

The one prudence of life is concentration.—Emerson.

The eyes of women are Promethean fires.—Shakespeare.

Economy is in itself a source of great revenue.—Seneca.

Tale-bearers are just as bad as tale-makers.—Sheridan.

Heaven from all creatures hides the book of fate.—Shakespeare.

The jest which is expected is already destroyed.—Johnson.

You believe easily that which you hope for earnestly.—Terence.

Getting into debt is getting into a tangleson net.—Franklin.

The blast that blows loudest is soonest overblown.—Smollett.

Heaven will permit no man to secure happiness by crime.—Alfieri.

Men do less than they ought, unless they do all that they can.—Carlyle.

Behavior is a mirror in which very one displays his image—Goethe.

The Johnstown (Pa.) flood occurred on Friday, May 31, 1889; 3,500 lives were lost, and property estimated at $75,000,000 in value was destroyed.

CONUNDRUMS.

What seats are people striving to exterminate? Insects.

What tories have always been successful? Victories.

When does a little girl become a city of China? When she is Peking (pecking).

What stream of water is made from the union of two liquors? Brandywine Creek.

When does a gentleman dress in feathers? When he wears a swallow-tail coat.

BLOOD MAY FLOW.

Conflict is Expected at Omaha This Evening.

New Fire and Police Board Named Today at Lincoln—Gov. Holcomb Refuses to Act.

A New Force to be Installed and Will Attempt to Take Possession of City Property by Force at 6 O'clock This Evening.

Omaha, Aug. 2.— War has not yet broken out in Omaha as a result of the effort of the A. P. A. to take charge of the fire and police departments under an alleged law which they claim went into effect yesterday. Trouble, however, at noon is imminent. The commissioner of public lands and buildings and attorney general, who are A. P. A's. met as an appointing board at 10:30 at Lincoln. The governor refused to meet with them. They at once appointed Captain Broatch, Paul Vandervoort and H. T. Foster as police commissioners of Omaha.

All three are A. P. A's. and well known political workers in Omaha for years. The law from which they claim to secure authority declares that the three strongest parties must have representatives on the commission. It is asserted that notwithstanding this provision, Broatch, Vandervoort and Foster, though all A. P. A's., have no particular political faith in general. The state law requires all commissions of this character shall be signed by the governor. The governor in this case refused to sign the commissions and the attorney general signed them.

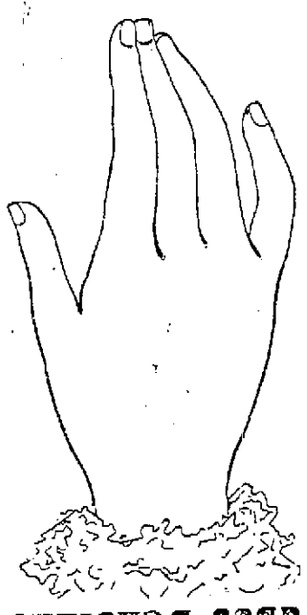
At 4:30 a special session of the council will be held for the purpose of approving the police commissioners' bonds. As a majority of the council is A. P. A this will no doubt be done. The commission will then begin business. All the old police and fire departments refuse to recognize the authority of the new commission and at once another force will be installed. As the old men will not surrender city property a conflict is expected about 6 o'clock when the new force will make an effort to get forcible possession of the city jail. Troops may be needed to prevent bloodshed.

Annual Reunion.

Attention comrades! Fall in once more. Perhaps, before another year rolls round some of us may answer the last roll-call. The reunion of the Walworth County Old Soldiers' and Sailors' association will be held in Elkhorn, Friday, Aug. 9, 1895. You and your family are earnestly invited to be present. The business meeting for the election of officers, etc., will be held at the court house at 11 a. m. Public exercises at 1:30 p. m., in the park. Geo. Lucius Fairchild will deliver the annual address. Speeches will be made by Commander-in-Chief Thomas G. Lawler, ex-Commander-in-Chief A. G. Weissert, A. A. General S. H. Tallmadge, Rev. C. A. Hobbs, Hon. H. A. Cooper, M. C., and others. Music by the Beloit Drum corps and singing by the Elkhorn Glee club. Let no old soldier or sailor, or their friends, miss this evening. Aug. 9. Free stabling at the fair grounds. Camp fire in the evening.

Geo. W. Wylie, President.
T. W. Morefield, Secretary.

Of the total wage-earners of this country, 44 per cent are engaged in agriculture or are dependent on the field; 24 per cent. render professional or personal service; 10 per cent. are engaged in trade or transportation, and 22 per cent. in various kinds of manufacture. This statement is made on the authority of 1880.



CUTICURA SOAP
MAKES
SOFT WHITE HANDS

CUTICURA SOAP purifies and beautifies the skin by restoring to healthy activity the CLOGGED, INFLAMED, IRRITATED, SLUGGISH, or OVERWORKED PORES.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A. "All about the Hands and Skin," mailed free.

Ely's Cream Balm
THE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, NEW YORK. 50c

What is
CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

P. P. P.
PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM
Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison, Rheumatism and Scrofula

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 14th, 1893. —I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.
MRS. M. M. YEARY, Springfield, Green County, Mo.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND OLD SORES CATARRH, MALARIA, KIDNEY TROUBLES and DYSPEPSIA

Are entirely removed by P.P.P.

—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ADAIRSVILLE, GA., July 23, 1891. Messrs. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Seguin, Tex.

SEGUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893. MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: *Gentlemen*—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken three or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,
CAPT. W. M. RUST, Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.
LIPPMAN BROS.
PROPRIETORS,
Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga.

WHAT BRINGS RELEASE FROM DIRT AND GREASE? WHY, DON'T YOU KNOW?
SAPOLIO

Advertisers should use the columns of "THE JOURNAL."

GUYED THE OFFICERS

Quinlan Tells Them They Couldn't Catch the Measles.

To Say Nothing of Catching a Murderer—Holmes Case in Statu Quo.

Several Articles of Clothing Found at the Castle Which Belonged to Mrs. Conner—Little Rock Story Has Petered Out.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—The police continued their work on the Holmes' case today, but apparently with little hope of immediate results. At headquarters the officials reluctantly admitted that they had no fresh clews and the detectives who have had the case in hand were unable to muster even an air of mystery. The officers seemed to have reached so marked a stage of discouragement that even theories were exhausted and did their work with an evident absence of enthusiasm.

I. S. Connor, the former husband of Mrs. Julia Connor, was in consultation with the chief for an hour and Pat Quinlan was given his daily constitutional in the sweat box. Quinlan cheerfully told several new stories regarding Holmes' swindling schemes but was as blankly ignorant as ever of any murderous doings at the Sixty-third street "castle." He supplemented his usual denials by the emphatic statement of opinion regarding the police and is said to have remarked that the detectives engaged on the case couldn't catch the measles, to say nothing of a murderer, even if any murder had been done. Mrs. Quinlan was also examined again, but all that could be gotten from her was a quantity of tears and denials. It is probable that she will be released from custody shortly and the police have decided that she knows little of importance regarding Holmes.

Found More Clothing.

Several articles of clothing found at the Holmes "castle" were identified today as having belonged to Mrs. Connor. The identification was by the missing woman's husband who was taken to the Sixty-third street home by Chief of Police Badenoch and Inspector Fitzpatrick.

Hope Suddenly Returns.

During the afternoon the spirits of the police suddenly revived and claims of the finding of new and important evidence were made. What the evidence was the officers refused to say, but they were emphatic in their statements that it was important. "We have just discovered the most important evidence yet found," said Chief Badenoch. "It is most damaging to both Holmes and Quinlan. I am not at liberty to say what it is, but I think that when it is known the police will not be ridiculed as they have been of late."

Allen's Testimony Worthless.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 2.—The Little Rock end of the Holmes murder sensation is about petered out. In the next 48 hours the police will in all probability have proven that convict John Caldwell, alias Hatch, alias Allen, alias Fogg, alias Mascot, could have had no connection with Holmes and his crimes, as he was in the Tennessee penitentiary at the time he claims to have been operating in Fort Worth, Tex., for Holmes. Caldwell was born in Tipton county, Tenn., not far from Memphis, and was a farm hand up to the time he took to horse stealing. He followed this occupation for only a brief period when he was arrested here and sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary. That was seven years ago. A few months since he was pardoned but went immediately to Arkansas and engaged in his former pursuit. There he again came to grief, and was sent to the Arkansas state prison, where he now is. The Memphis police are confident that Caldwell's story is only a ruse to get out of prison. He is ignorant, has not much "mother wit," not at all the kind of man that a shrewd fellow like Holmes would be likely to select as a confederate in crime, even if Caldwell had been at liberty at the time.

ILLINOIS ARBITRATORS.

Altgeld Appoints a State Board of Arbitration—The Legislature Adjourns.

Springfield, Ills., Aug. 2.—Gov. Altgeld today appointed the following as the first state board of arbitration to serve for one, two and three years: Wm. P. Rend of Chicago, an employer of labor, Charles J. Rifler of this city, state president of the United Labor organization, and Judge Anthony Thornton of Shelbyville. The appointments were at once confirmed by the senate.

The special session of the legislature called by Gov. Altgeld, adjourned today without having enacted hardly any of the numerous statutes desired by him except an arbitration bill. The house adopted resolutions caustically arraigning the governor as insincere.

Coats for Children.

Coats for children are exceedingly pretty in linen, made with three capes and bound with braid.

No man of woman born, coward or brave, can shun his destiny.—Homer.

Do not speak of your happiness to one less fortunate than yourself.—Plutarch.

The secret of making one's self tiresome is not to know when to stop.—Voltaire.

A churlish courtesy rarely comes but either for gain or falsehood.—Sir P. Sidney.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS.

Police Have Located an Important Witness in the Durant Murder Case at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—Referring to the new witness in the Durant murder case the police authorities are very reticent as to this important witness, but the general impression is that they have located her and will have her in court at the proper time. Captain Lees, chief of detectives, in speaking of the subject admitted that he had heard the story but would give no information regarding the identity of the witness. In fact he denied that he knew her. "The only way in which such a matter could be effective," said he, "would be to have this witness tell her story on the witness stand. I have heard that the lady has told the story but whether she will tell it in court is another matter."

The Chronicle says: "Chas. H. Clarke did not see Blanche Lamont with a man who looked like Durant but would not swear it was not Durant on a Powell street car on April 3, the day Miss Lamont was murdered in Emanuel church. Therefore Clarke's depositions will not be taken in Boston to be used at the trial of Durant and the testimony of three young girls that they saw Durant and Miss Lamont in the car will go unchallenged so far as Clarke was concerned."

Mrs. Clarke, wife of the man who is now in Boston, made a statement to Captain Lees, District Attorney Barnes, Eugene Duprey and John H. Dickinson, which proves conclusively that Clarke could not have been on a Powell street car at the time Blanche Lamont is known to have taken her last street car ride. She also exhibited a letter from Clarke to herself written from Boston in which he stated that he was mistaken as to the date. The letter says that Clarke was riding on the dummy of a Powell street car and sitting close to him was a young lady, escorted by a young man. At the corner of Powell and Market street the young lady took a transfer to a Market street car. The young man took no transfer. Clarke stated that the couple separated and he heard the young man say "Good-bye, Miss Lamont," as he raised his hat and left her. It is known that on April 3, the day Blanche Lamont was murdered, Clarke was at his mother's bedside all day until 4:30 in the afternoon. It was therefore impossible for him to have seen Miss Lamont on a street car that day.

Clarke's mother, Mrs. Mulrae, came here from Los Angeles about April 1 and had a surgical operation performed. On April 3 she was very ill. On that date Clarke arose at 8 o'clock and after breakfast went to his mother's house, where he remained all day. Mrs. Clarke remembers a day that Clarke could have seen Miss Lamont with a man, but it was not the day the girl was murdered. It was a week prior to April 3. As a result of these developments the police are highly delighted. Clarke's testimony as outlined by the defense would have seriously affected the case of the prosecution against Durant.

CRUISER COLUMBIA ARRIVES.

She Makes Excellent Time Between Southampton and New York.

New York, Aug. 2.—The United States cruiser Columbia which sailed from Southampton Friday last on a speed across the Atlantic, was sighted last night when she had been out 6 days 15 hours and 10 minutes. The fastest trip on record from Southampton was made last year by the American liner New York in 6 days 7 hours and 14 minutes.

The City of Paris on her last trip from Southampton covered 3,075 knots and assuming that the Columbia came over the same course, the average speed of the Columbia is about 18.17 knots. The Columbia on her official four hours' trial in November, 1893, averaged 22.81 knots an hour and attained a maximum of 25.30 knots an hour over a distance of nearly 8 knots. The Southampton record is held by the American liner New York and is 6 days 7 hours 14 minutes, being 18 about hours better than the Columbia's time. The St. Louis left Southampton about 24 hours after the Columbia. Her western record is 6 days, 18 hours and 47 minutes made on her last trip. To equal this time the St. Louis is due to arrive off Sandy Hook at 3:27 tomorrow morning. The Columbia passed in at Sandy Hook at 9:58 a. m.

The Columbia reached quarantine at 10:35 a. m. Her log gives her arrival at the bar at 8:59 and time of passage from the Needles to Sandy Hook lightship 6 days, 23 hours and 49 minutes. Her days runs were 405, 460, 473, 458, 455, 453 and 405 knots. Total distance 3,109 knots; average speed, 18.41 knots.

COXEY FOR GOVERNOR.

The Commonweal Army Leader Named by Ohio Populists.

Columbus, O., Aug. 2.—The whole of the forenoon today in the Populist convention was spent in tearing to pieces the platform reported last night by the committee on resolutions. Jacob S. Coxey of Massillon, was nominated for governor.

THE TALORS ARE GUILTY.

Jury Returns a Verdict of Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

Carrollton, Mo., Aug. 2.—The jury in the Taylor murder trial this afternoon returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

He is not valiant that dares to die: but he that boldly bears calamity.—Massinger.

THAT ELECTRIC ROAD

Plans Laid Out for a Lake Shore Route.

An Agent and Surveyor Were in the City Yesterday.

Congressman Larry McGann Will Push His Scheme of Connecting the Lake Shore Cities—What a Milwaukee Paper Says.

Congressman McGann of Chicago, and his associates in the project to build a street railway system between Chicago and Milwaukee, urban and suburban, continue to affirm that they mean business, and that if they get a franchise to be asked, both in Milwaukee, Racine and other cities, they will proceed at once to build. It is first proposed to build from Milwaukee to Cudahy and thence to South Milwaukee. Articles of incorporation of the Milwaukee General Railway company have been filed with the register of deeds at Milwaukee. The capital stock is $1,000,000, and the incorporators whose names appear are: J. E. Boden, William Kurth, C. H. Mueller and Peter J. Somers. An agent of those interested in the building of the road was in the city yesterday accompanied by a surveyor who outlined the route of the line. When the proper time arrives Mr. McGann will ask prominent citizens to take hold of the matter. In speaking of the line a Milwaukee paper says: This is carrying out Mr. McGann's idea of organizing a local corporation of reliable and well-known citizens, to which all franchises shall be granted and which will build and equip and operate the railway lines proposed. He prefers, he says, to have the right invested in a local company, so that no one can say that the franchises were granted to some unknown foreign corporation with no particular interest in the city or any of the villages to which it is proposed to construct lines of railway.

Capital One Million.

The articles of incorporation set forth that the "company is organized for the purpose of forming a corporation under chapter 86 and section 1863, chapter 87, of the revised statutes and amendatory laws of Wisconsin, for the business of constructing, maintaining and operating a street railway in the city and county of Milwaukee, and of manufacturing, generating and storing electricity and using the same in operating its railways, and of selling, renting and otherwise using and disposing of electric power." The name of the company is set forth as the Milwaukee General Railway company, and its offices are to be in the city of Milwaukee. The capital stock is placed at $1,000,000 and the amount of each share is $100. The general officers are to be a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer, and the board of directors shall consist of at least seven.

Four-Cent Fare.

Mr. McGann, who is the head and front of the move to secure a franchise for an electric line through the city and then to build to Cudahy and South Milwaukee, arrived in the city during the day, with his family, and expects to remain several days. He states that the company stands ready and willing to carry out, to the letter, every promise and guarantee made by him in connection with the proposed city and suburban lines, and especially will the company make good and perpetuate, he says, what will be practically a 4-cent fare, selling tickets at the rate of six for 25 cents to everybody who wants them, whether residents of a certain section of the suburbs or not. He says the company will have the money to build and equip the road at once, if given an opportunity to invest it in Milwaukee, and that the road will be in every respect first-class.

A meeting will be held at the town hall of the town of Lake, located on Howell avenue, tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, at which time and place the question of granting or refusing the petition of the Milwaukee Street Railway company for a franchise to build through that town to Cudahy, will be taken up and acted upon. It is hinted that the meeting will be an exceedingly lively one, as the friends of both proposed roads will be out in full force for the purpose of "assisting" the board to determine its duty. The fight is now on and music is heard in all direction in the suburbs.

An ordinance granting a franchise to the Milwaukee Street Railway company to construct a line of road from the northern to the southern limits of the village of South Milwaukee was presented to the village board last evening, but it was referred to a committee without comment after being read a first and second mite. It will probably be considered in two weeks. The application for a similar franchise through the village of Cudahy was referred to a special committee, which will report on Tuesday evening next.

It is said that there are in Kansas 28 well-built towns without a single inhabitant. Saratoga, in that state, has a $30,000 opera house, a large brick hotel, a $20,000 school house, and a number of fine business houses, and yet there is not a single person to claim that city as his home. At Fargo a herder and his family constitute the sole population of what was once an incorporated city.

THE MAYOR IMPEACHED.

West Superior's Mayor Levied Tribute on Firemen and Policemen.

Dispatches state that Mayor Charles S. Starkweather, the preacher-mayor of West Superior, was impeached by the common council last night on charge of extorting money from firemen and policemen. The vote was decisive, being 17 to 1. The mayor will carry the case to the supreme court. While occupying the pulpit of the Church of the Redeemer Mr. Starkweather practiced methods that were unheard of in ministerial duties. He laid great stress on influencing the young men of his congregation in right ways. One of his fads was to take the boys of the choir out camping each summer and he did not object to having it announced that "there would be no services at the Church of the Redeemer as the pastor and choir will be fishing tomorrow, Sunday.)" He regularly took his choir to the circus, paying for the tickets himself or demanding them as a prerogative when he was in office. Shortly after his church was completed he projected a club house for young men—to be built adjoining the church. Billiard tables, smoking room and cards were to be features of this club. A free reading room was contemplated with free baths and lodging accommodations for transient young men.

Mr. Starkweather's mannerisms were striking. He dressed a trifle loud at times, and was fond of display, keeping a blooded horse and a negro groom. He smoked publicly and mingled with all classes in the community. His marriage with the widow of one of the pioneers at the head of the lake gave him control of a large estate.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors, is reported expressly for the Journal by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 107 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Harvey Fraser, Beloit, planer; Targe G. Maudt, Stoughton, neck-yoke center; Bruno V. Norberg and C. E. Shudall, Milwaukee, apparatus for producing motive power; Jas. H. Phelps, Sharon; pianoforte; George F. Ranson, Milwaukee, watchman's time recorder; Chas. A. Tolles, Eau Claire, rug cutter; Henry A. Weeks, Lake Geneva, gas engine; Sylvester A. Wood, Manitowoc, chimney cleaner.

The fool is his own worst friend.

THREE MORE BODIES

Waves Cast up Bodies of Three Sailors.

One Picked up Off Kenosha Believed to be Capt. Hatch.

Two Bodies Picked up Southeast of Racine, Supposed to be Members of the Crew of the Ill-Fated Kate Kelley.

The stiff northeast gale which swept over the lake Monday night and Tuesday appears to have influenced the waters to give up some of its dead. Yesterday the body of an unknown man was found and today two more bodies were recovered from Lake Michigan off this port.

Late this afternoon a telegram was received from Kenosha that a body had been found two miles south of Kenosha and there is every reason to believe that it was the body of Captain Hatch of the ill-fated schooner Kate Kelley. The description given of Captain Hatch and the body are nearly identical.

About 8 o'clock this morning Ed Larson, captain of a fishing smack, discovered two bodies floating in the lake six miles southeast of this port, while on his way to his nets. He placed ropes about the bodies and buoyed them. When he returned from out in the lake the bodies were pulled on board of the boat and brought in this afternoon. Both bodies are in a badly decomposed condition and not recognizable. They both wore oil skins and were dressed as sailors. On the right hand of one of the bodies was an anchor imprinted in India ink. He was dressed in a dotted calico shirt, red underwear and Kentucky jean pantaloons. He was a man about six feet tall and weighed about 175 pounds.

The other body was dressed in a black frock coat, over a sack coat and dark pantaloons. He was a large and powerful man of over 200 pounds. The only articles found in the pockets were knives and a few matches.

Neither body tallies with the description of Captain Hatch, but it is believed that one is Mate Long of the Kelley and the other a sailor. A coroner's jury was empaneled and one of the bodies was taken to G. Martens' morgue and the other to Komes & Beffel's. The inquest was adjourned until tomorrow.

Salvation for Women!

Female Weakness and its attendant ills is largely due to Impoverished Blood. Consequently there is insufficient nutrition of the Nerve Centers and Trunks. They are robbed of their vital force. Nerves are living cords that control the action of every organ. If well supplied with Nutrition they work perfectly. If starved, over-strained, and weakened then every organ becomes deranged. Result: Dyspepsia, Headache, Kidney Trouble, Dragging or Bearing down pains, Leucorrhœa, Nervous Prostration, etc., etc. With

NUTRIOLA we can make any woman (not already in the shadow of death) as healthy as was our Mother Eve. Fill her whole being with bounding life. Rob child-birth of its terrors. In short, make her "New All Over."

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A WONDERFUL MAN!

WAPAKONETA

The Great Indian Medicine Man of the Miami and Pottawattamie Indians.

The Doctor will positively be at Racine three (3) days—July 4th, 5th and 6th—and will return two (2) days in each month for one year.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

The Sick Treated Free - - Office at Hotel Racine.

The doctor announces to the people of Racine that all who apply July 4th, 5th and 6th will be treated services free. The doctor makes this extraordinary liberal offer to demonstrate his Indian medicine in the cure of disease. Come early and avoid the rush. The doctor was taken west when a small boy in 1860, by his uncle, who was employed and sent by the government to trade with the

INDIANS.

The doctor became a favorite of the Indian Medicine Men. He was permitted to delve into secrets of their medicines. For twenty-one (21) long years he spent his best energies in learning the secrets of nature's wonderful remedies contained in Roots, Barks, Gums, Buds, Berries, Leaves and Plants, placed there by the Great Creator for the healing of mankind. Marvelous—The doctor can tell you all your complaints by simply looking at you and without asking any questions. Consultation Free in all diseases of men, women and children. Wonderful cures perfected. Perfect cures guaranteed in all cases undertaken—Catarrh, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Blood Diseases, Scrofula, Sores, Spots, Pimples, Tetter, Eczema, Eye, Ear, Kidney, Bladder, Piles, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Lost Manhood. All female complaints and weak children promptly cured. Young and middle aged men troubled with nervous debility, loss of memory, weakness of body and brain, loss of energy, organic weakness, kidney and bladder affection or any form of special diseases can here find a speedy cure. Write—Thousands cured at home by letter. Send a lock of your hair, age, weight, build, enclose a stamp for reply, and you will be told all your complaints by return mail. Address all letters to DR. CHAS. HENDENHALL, Racine, Wis. Office hours—9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

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Permanent advertisers create the impression of strength and soundness. People at least feel that those who keep their names before the public are solid and substantial.

Attorneys.
Thompson, Wm. D., Room 6, N W corner Main and Fourth streets.
Cooper & Nelson, 436-438 Main St.
Wallace & John Ingalls, rooms 1 to 4 Baker block.
Owen, John W., 532 Monument Square.
Hand & Flett, 510 Monument Square.
Palmer & Gittings, over Manfg. Nat'l. bank.
Lee, W. E., Manfg. Nat'l. bank block.
Ritchie & Bock, over Com'l. & Savings bank.
Wentworth, John T., 437 Main street.
Kearney, Thomas M., 524 Monument Square, over First National bank.
Judd, A. Cary, 339 Main street.

Architects.
Flegel, A. L., 220 Fifth street.
Chandler, J. G., room 4, Baker block.
Davis, D. R., 205 Sixth street.

Bakery and Confectionery.
Schulz, O. B., 232 Main street.

Bicycles and Gasoline Stoves Repaired.
Hall, Spencer, 409 Main street.

Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods.
Hanson, C. P., 407 Sixth street.

Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.
Union National Bank, 500 Monument Square.

Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.
Hocking, Josiah, shop 350 Wisconsin street, residence 106 Tenth street.

Cigars, Tobacco, Confectionery and Toys.
Rava, Geo. A., 507 Sixth street.

Crockery, Glassware, and Lamps.
Marichs, H., 523 Monument Square.

Dentists.
Gifford, F. L., 534 Monument Square, over U. S. express office.
F. B. Washburn & Son, 502 Monument Square.
Armitage, J. E., 209 Sixth street.

Druggists.
Kirkby, W. R., 405 Sixth street.
Robinson Drug Co., 205 Sixth street, 1315 Washington avenue, 606 State street.

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Etc.
W. J. Flood & Co., Agts., 330 Main street.

Engravers.
Lange, O. E., 558 State street.

Fire Insurance.
Sioux Falls Insurance Co., L. C. Klein, Agt., 512 Wisconsin street.

Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.
Thronson-Hansen Furniture Co., 311-313 Main St.

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Connor, P. M., 504 Wisconsin street.

Hotels and Restaurants.
Wagner House, 416 Main street.

Horse Shoeing.
Wood, Charles S., trotting and road horses a specialty 222 Fifth street.

Harness.

A LOBDELL,
Wholesale manufacturer,
Fifth street.
Send for a $12.00 single harness, subject to approval.
Patent check hooks and terrets, if desired.
See what we can do for you.

Insurance, Loans, and Real Estate.
Billings, W. F., 417 Main street.
Miller, Wm. Henry, 218 Sixth street.
Fellows & Co., G. D., 614 Wisconsin street.
Thiesen, C. J., 930 State street.
Nelson, H. P., 800 State street.
Dietrich, Chas. M., Postoffice block.
John S. Larson, 1614 Hamilton avenue.

Jewelers, Watch Repairers and Engravers.
Underwood, C. R., 418 Main street.
Spence, J. W., corner College avenue and Sixth street.

Laundries.
Hagman's Steam Laundry, 413 Main street.
Parisian Steam Laundry, Buse & Williams, Props., 411 Main street.

Life Insurance.
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., M. C. Gray Dist. Agt., 1425 West Sixth street.

Livery Stables.
McAvoy, A., 215 Fourth street, telephone 61.
Allen, A. H., 1206 N. Wisconsin street.

Loans and Investments.
Burbeck Edward, 1534 College avenue.

Machine Repairs and Bicycle Work.
Fish, Ed W., 415 Main street, 2nd floor.

Machinists and General Repairing.
Gunther Co, The, 600 Sixth street.

Meat Markets.
Rowley Bros., 336 Main St. and Columbia Corners.
Gorton & McCoy, 400 Main street.
Bolton & Jones, 211 Sixth street.
Cudahy Bros., State street and Columbian Corners.

Merchant Tailors.
Olson, F., 511 Monument Square.
Field, A., 503 Monument Square.
Hetzel, D., 318 Sixth street.
Ritter, H., 322 Main street.
Sieger, E., 503 Sixth street.

Office Supplies and Rubber Stamps.
Racine Specialty Co., 215 Sixth street.

Plumbing.
Morris & Co., Harry, 302 Sixth street.
McTavish, Duncan, 322 Wisconsin street.

Photographers.
Easson & Co., 508 Monument Square.
Billings, E. T., 501 Monument Square.

Pianos and Organs.
Prochl, H., 420 Main street.

Plumbing and Steam Fitting.
Smallen & Schoenleben, 412 Wisconsin street.

Real Estate.
Boyd, R. M., 1611 College avenue.

Restaurants.
Goetz, Mrs. A., cafe, 508 Monument Square.

Safety Deposit Vaults.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Singer Sewing Machines.
Husting, Max R., city and county Mgr., 327 Main St

Savings Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Teas, Coffees, Spices, and Extracts.
Grand Union Tea Co., 408 Main street.

Wall Paper, Paints, and Oils.
Tate, W. R., 435 Main street.
Langlois & Co., 419 Main street.

Wholesale Wines and Liquors.
Hyman Bros., 242 Main street.

ONLY 12 CTS. A WEEK FOR THE JOURNAL—FRESH NEWS ALWAYS.

JONAS HOYLE CANED.

Councilmen Hold a Pleasant Session Last Evening.

School Fund Found in a Bankrupt Condition.

Not Sufficient Money to Make Repairs—Ald. Hoyle Presented With a Cane—A Bicycle Ordinance, Etc.

A regular meeting of the city council was held last evening with Mayor Janes in the chair and all of the aldermen present except Field of the Second ward, and he was absent from the city.

As usual there were quite a number of spectators present expecting certain measures to be called up and a usual jangle, but disappointment was their fate, as the session was a very tame one compared with those of six weeks past.

President Minor of the board of education, addressed the meeting in regard to funds required to conduct the public schools during the present year. He said that it was necessary to have money. The board had made contracts with teachers and for repairs to certain school buildings and find that the school fund is exhausted, provided that the city gives them the usual $35,000 provided by the charter. If the board was not assured that money would be provided, work must stop where it was and it would necessitate the opening of schools in their present condition. He alluded to the repairs required at the Seventh ward, of the fact that a building had been rented for a Fourth ward kindergarten school and it would require $500 to furnish it, not counting rent. He was not disposed to make any more contracts and become personally responsible and he believed that other members of the school board were of the same mind as he was. He would like to have some action taken so that the board could act upon contracts at the meeting to be held tonight. If the council did not take action and provide money they would not let the contracts and the work would come to a standstill. Mr. Minor produced figures which showed that it would take over $2,700 for repairs and there was only something like $2,000 to do it with.

Alderman Lewis assured Mr. Miner that a report would be made later on in favor of providing the money required for the repairs, in fact the amount asked for by the board would be recommended, that it be taken from the improvement fund and replaced when paid in by taxes.

A report was read from City Attorney Gittings in regard to the case of the city against City Treasurer Pugh. The report said that Judge Fish had decided that the city had no right to handle the funds or name a city depository and he awaited the advice of the council in regard to appealing the case to the supreme court. The matter was referred to the judiciary committee.

A report from the judiciary committee was in effect that a damage suit of William Weber against the city had been settled, the city paying $150 and the Belle City Street Railway paying the other $150.

The board of public works submitted a report giving an estimated cost for making repairs to the dock of the C. M. & St. Paul R. R. Co., at the north end of Chatham street. The estimate was $1,800. It was referred to the harbor committee.

A resolution of Ald. Field, that the No. 2 fire team be sold and a new team be purchased at a cost not to exceed $300 and a single horse not to cost over $150 was adopted.

Ald. Stoffel submitted an ordinance to amend the ordinance relating to the riding of bicycles upon the public streets of Racine. The amendment provides that bicycles shall not be ridden upon the public streets and sidewalks at a faster speed than eight miles an hour; that at night time all bicycles shall have a light of some kind attached, also an alarm bell and that the alarm shall be sounded upon the approach to street crossings. The ordinance received its first and second reading and was referred to the judiciary committee.

Ald. Griswold offered a resolution by request of a committee from the Racine Trades and Labor council. It was in effect that certain contractors of the city had paid men employed in coal and wood, that the council be requested to pass an ordinance that the men be paid in United States currency, that not less than $1.50 per day be paid and that Racine men be given the preference to work. It was referred to the judiciary committee and city attorney.

Action on the ordinance regulating the speed of teams across bridges, was deferred to the next council meeting. The ordinance was introduced by Ald. Hoyle and provides the the teams shall not be driven across the bridges faster than a walk.

Under the head of miscellaneous business Ald. Griswold a arose and said that he had a pleasant duty to perform. He said that as a rule an alderman was a very much abused man; that services of Racine aldermen were never appreciated by home people no matter how hard they worked in the interests of their constituents. But there was one alderman of the city who was a hard and emphatic worker; he was out early and late and if there was anything to do he always did it, etc. Recently a Milwaukee gentleman spent a week here and he admired the work of that particular city official. It was Mr. William Andrews of Milwaukee, and in behalf of that gentleman the aldermen from the Fourth ward presented Ald. Hoyle with a silver headed cane.

Ald. Hoyle arose and thanked the donor for the gift.

There was a large amount of miscellaneous business transacted and bids for furnishing coal and wood for the city were received.

A resolution was adopted that hereafter the city sexton accept county orders for burying the pauper dead.

Ald. Hanson made an effort to call up the famous cemetery ordinance, but the council adjourned.

COUNTY NEWS.

SOMERS.

Somers, Aug. 1.

After an illness of but a few days, Mr. Wm. Yule died on Saturday evening at his home in Somers, at the age of 78 years. The deceased was born in Scotland on Dec. 16, 1816, and in 1840 he lot his native land in search of a home in America. In 1855 he was married to Miss Mary Spence, and lived a few years on a farm in Illinois which Mr. Yule had purchased. In September, 1864, they moved to Somers and bought the farm of Mr. Alexander Yule, father of the deceased. Here they spent many years of their life, where through his untiring efforts and perseverance, Mr. Yule proved himself to be a most successful farmer. A few years ago they moved to the village, where they have lived ever since. The deceased was a christian man and a member of the Presbyterian church in this place. A wife and a number of brothers and sisters are left to mourn his death. The funeral services were held n Monday morning from the church, where a large concourse of friends and relatives assembled to pay their respects to the departed. It is very seldom that a funeral calls together as many relatives as were present at this one. The services were conducted by Rev. Geo. Rea, pastor of the church, after which the remains were interred in Oakwood cemetery.

W. J. Severance of Chicago, traveling secretary of the University association, spent a few days in our town recently, for the purpose of organizing a University club. The young people held their first meeting on Monday evening at the home of Miss Minnie Grimshaw. Much good will certainly be derived from this course of study, and the class will undoubtedly grow by the addition of new members.

Walter Spencer has returned from Denver, Colo., where he has spent a few weeks with relatives.

Irving E. Ozanne of North Harvey, Ills., is spending a few days in this place.

Clayton Leonard of Beloit, visited J. M. Finks a few days last week.

The Somers camp of Modern Woodmen will hold their regular annual picnic sometime in August. The date has not yet been decided upon, but will be given at the first opportunity.

CALEDONIA.

Caledonia, Aug. 8.

Miss L. Meaghen of Chicago, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. W. A. Walstead and Miss Minerva Prescott of Milwaukee, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Beardsley.

Dr. E. A. McCullongh of Elkhorn, spent Sunday at Caledonia.

G. P. Mellen of Milwaukee, called on friends in this vicinity during the week.

Mrs. Jas. Garrity is entertaining visitors from Chicago.

Members from K. of P. lodges, Schiller, Walker and Bay View of Milwaukee, visited Washington lodge, No. 38, Saturday evening. After an interesting meeting the visitors partook of a sumptuous supper which was served in the hotel adjoining the Castle hall. The visitors left at 12 a. m., well pleased with the treatment they had met with and promising to give us another call in the near future.

HUSHER.

Husher, Aug. 8.

The Hushers played the Shawls a game of ball on Sunday afternoon and the Shawls were out of sight. The score was 32 for the Hushers, and 9 for the Shawls.

A stranger came to our village store at Mr. and Mrs. Peterson's home on Monday morning in the shape of a bouncing nine-pound baby girl.

Although our blacksmith labors hard six days in the week and 16 hours a day he is still compelled to break the Sabbath, and early Sunday morning you could hear the hammer ringing on the anvil.

Charley Meisner sold his interest in H. J. I. Case thresher outfit to Jonas Hofer, with whom he was formerly in partnership.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Aug. 8.

Mrs. James Wright, Mrs. Lee Jackson and friend spent last Tuesday at Slades' Corners.

Chas. Frost and family left on last Monday for a two weeks' visit with his uncle at Jennings' Mills.

Mrs. Watson Earl and Miss Lofthouse have returned from their visit in Milwaukee and Racine.

Prof. Axtell and Frank Wood returned Saturday evening.

Mrs. Bovier, nee Hattie Cooper, spent part of the past week with her friends in this place.

Ida Noble is a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Wood, Annie Bancroft, Luke McDonald and Miss Johnson have new wheels.

Mr. and Mrs. Stenhouse accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Thompson of Milwaukee, spent last Sunday with the Rowe family.

Mr. and Mrs. Huntoon, May and Geo. Ela, Miss Porter and sister, Annie Bancroft, Lulu McDonald, W. Kilpatrick and J. Dobson left this morning for a camping out at Bradys' lake for a few days.

A large delegation of Burlington people attended services in the Congregational church here Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Gilmore of Yorkville, spent Sunday in Rochester.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, Aug. 5th, 1895.

Our town people are enjoying the entertainments given by a magnetic medicine company on the village green. Large crowds are in attendance each evening.

Misses Cora and Olone Newell, of Burlington, spent a few days of last week visiting Waterford friends.

Willie Naber who has been ill for several months, died here on Friday last of consumption.

Walter Harden, of Mukwonago, called on friends in the village Thursday.

The band concert and ice cream social held on the village green was largely attended Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Hulbart spent the past week visiting relatives at Madison and Whitewater.

Miss Lillian Anderson, of Racine, is visiting at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Halvor Olson.

The Masons of this place are making arrangments for their annual picnic to be held on the island August 21st.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Turnbaugh and son, of Mt. Carroll, Ill., are making their annual visit at the Chapman residence.

The Modern Woodman Camp lately organized at this place, is in a flourishing condition.

SOMERS.

Somers, Aug. 8.

S. B. Cropley, sheriff of Kenosha county, was in town on Saturday last.

Attorney Geo. Flett spent Sunday in this place visiting relatives.

A number of our young people took a boat ride to Milwaukee on Saturday afternoon.

Steam threshers are again in the land, and while oats will be a fair yield, barley as a rule will be a light crop on account of chinch bugs.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will hold a festival on Frank Thompson's lawn on Friday evening, Aug. 9.

Aug. 23 is the date set for the Woodmen's annual picnic at Petrifying springs. An effort will be made to make this one surpass anything of the kind ever held in this place.

Charley Dorflinger was unfortunate on Saturday last in having a number of haystacks and cattle sheds destroyed by fire. It is said that a little girl started the fire. Insured in the town company.

A few of the farmers have finished stacking and the majority will probably finish this week. The rain on Monday afternoon has delayed the work to some extent but as all vegetation was suffering on account of the dry weather everybody will be contented.

Bicycle riding is becoming quite a recreation with young people, many of whom have come through our town on their way from Chicago to Milwaukee and from other intermediate and surrounding towns. We notice that in our own town the wheels are coming into use. One of them has gone out of use for a little time at least, having met with an accident. One of our young wheelmen, who by the way is a pretty good sort of a fellow and who owns a new wheel, loaned it to a friend and in going down the road the wheel in some way got into a rut. Too much of a twist in the steering apparatus in trying to climb out resulted in a break down. A start was then made towards home, but we noticed that on this trip the bicycle was doing the riding.

It is very doubtful if there is a town in southern Wisconsin that can record a greater number of picnics than have been held in this vicinity during the last few months. Whether it is the fine scenery that attracts them or because it is the most convenient place we do not know, but we do know that all these people enjoy themselves and that to their heart's content. Many and many times have we seen people drive out from town and enjoy themsives for a few hours in a quiet and respectable manner. These people apparently realize where they are, that they are on private property and conduct themselves in a manner that will not be objectionable to the residents of the community. We are sorry that all of them are not of this class. Many of the picnics that are being held during the week and especially on Sunday are proving a nuisance to the neighborhood. The hideous yells and carousals engaged in on Sundays is certainly enough to frighten a band of Sioux Indians and is something that would not be tolerated within the limits of any well governed city. Some of them will often run things to suit themselves. If gates are locked they will get there just the same. Beer kegs and whisky bottles are very often found on the day's programme. Young men and we are pained to learn that some of the fairer sex have imbibed too freely for their own good. Can the law abiding people of our town stand by and see the Sabbath desecrated in such a way as this? Have we no rights out here in the country? With some people it appears that we have none whatever.

IS A MODEL OFFICE.

Metropolitan Newspapers Have no More Modern Equipments Than Has the Journal.

The Greatest Facilities for Getting and Handling all the News.

And the Most Improved Pattern of a Fast Press to Print the Papers—An Invitation to the Public to Call.

During the past year there have been marvellous changes in the mechanical work of "getting out" the Daily Journal. Part of this work was undertaken prior to the change of management last February and since that time much more has been accomplished to make the transition from the country daily to a metropolitan paper more complete.

It is something less than a year ago, that anxious to give the many readers of the Journal more for their money, a typesetting machine was put in. No help was displaced by this innovation but the capacity was greatly increased. In addition to the work of the machine and operators, type is set as of old by hand so that there is plenty of capacity for handling live news matter.

The next innovation was the substitution of a metropolitan fast stereotype web perfecting press for the old style cylinder press which prints one side of a sheet at a time. The Journal is no longer printed from the type. Type forms are made up a page at a time and sent to the stereotyper, who in from 15 to 20 minutes has made a matrix or mold of the type and cast a half cylinder plate which is clamped on to the press. When all eight pages have been stereotyped and attached to the press, this wonderful piece of machinery begins the task of feeding itself with black print paper from off a big roll and at the other end dropping out papers, printed on eight pages, all folded ready for the carrier boys, at the rate of 12,000 an hour. The press is similar to those used in Chicago, Milwaukee and other large cities, and is a novelty to Racine. Knowing that it will interest many to know how 200 eight-page papers can be printed and folded every minute a cordial invitation is extended the public to call any afternoon between 4:00 and 4:45 o'clock.

Now every subscriber gets his paper within a reasonable time whereas with the old style press it required over two hours time to print one edition of the Journal on one side alone. Now the eight pages are printed in 23 minutes.

The Journal has for many years received its telegraphic news from the Associated Press, the most reliable and far-reaching press organization. Up to two weeks ago a condensed report consisting of about 2,000 words a day was received over the Western Union wires. This in itself was excellent, about 1,800 or 1,900 words a day more than any other Racine paper, but the opportunity presented itself to secure the full Associated Press report over the leased wire system of that organization. This has now been received direct in the Journal office by an Associated Press operator for two weeks, to the great advantage of Journal readers. Of the 12,000 words received daily it is needless to say that all is not used. Even the large city papers cast aside more or less as the editors decide is not of general interest or of interest to their particular locality.

This latest improvement will give the readers the same advantage as is secured by readers of the Chicago evening papers for the telegraph matter received is identically the same. These improvements have of course necessitated larger expenditures and day by day more people are learning that for a newspaper first and above all, the Journal cannot be excelled.

The Journal always has had the reputation of getting all the local news, putting it together in good shape and giving it first. With the new telegraph service there will be no shirking, covering thoroughly the local field, and presenting every item worthy of chronicling that happens in Racine and vicinity. A special invitation is extended to mechanics interested in mechanical achievements to call and see the new press do its daily work.

CONROE WILL CASE

Being Heard in the County Court Today.

In the county court this morning the John Conroe will case came up. Readers of the Journal will remember that John Conroe was a wealthy hardware merchant of this city. When he died he left an estate worth nearly $75,000. By the provisions of the will it went to his wife Mary Conroe, to use as she saw fit and if at her death there was anything left, it should go to his two sisters, Mrs. Louisa Minuse and Mary Gilmore. It appeared that before Mrs. Conroe's death an order was made in the county court giving the property to her to do with it as she saw fit. The case is now upon a petition of Mrs. Gilmore for the appointment of Mr. E. Burbeck as administrator de bonis non. This is being opposed by the heirs of the late Mary Conroe. The property involved is worth $50,000. Fish & Cary of Milwaukee represent Mrs. Conroe's heirs, and Cooper & Nelson represent the heirs of John Conroe.

Tomorrow never comes, and yesterday never goes.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Grain, Flour and Feed.

(Corrected by David Lawton.)

Racine, Aug. 8, 1895.

Flour—	
Minn. Patent	$4.00
" Best Spring	3.50
" Rye	3.50
Grain—	
Wheat No. 1	$ 70@ 71
Wheat No. 2	68⅜
Wheat No. 3	66½
Oats	25@ 26
Corn	44@ 45
Barley	45
Rye	45½
Feed—	
Fine Middlings, per ton	$20.00
Bran, per ton	14.50
Corn meal	21.00
Oats and corn ground	19.00
Produce—	
Butter	$ 14@ 16
Eggs	11@ 12
Cheese	8
Hay	8 00@10 00
Vegetables—	
Apples	75@$1 00
Potatoes	40@ 45
Beans	1 90
Meats—	
Beef on foot	$2 70@$3 40
Hogs on foot	4 50@ 4 75
Lard	10
Calves	2 00@ 3 00
Sheep	2 00@ 3 00
Lambs	5 00
Poultry—	
Turkeys	$ 8
Chickens	7
Seeds—	
Flax	$1 10½
Clover	$8 40@10 00
Timothy	4 80@5 00
Wool—	
Wool	17
Hides—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	3½c
Green, No. 2, " "	2½c
Cured, No. 1, " "	4c
Cured, No. 2, " "	3c
Calfskin—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	7c
Green, No. 2, " "	5c
Kips—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	5c
Green, No. 2, " "	4c
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 70 to 80c.	

Fresh Vegetables—	
Potatoes, per pk	$ 20@$ 30
Dry Onions, per pk	30@ 30
Green Onions	25 doz
New Cabbage, each	5@ 8
Carrots	4 bunch
Beets	4 bunch
Radish, per doz	3@ 4
Wax beans per lb	5@ 7
String Beans per lb	8@ 10
Cucumbers per pk	35@ 50
Tomatoes, per lb	4@ 5
Bananas, per doz	12@ 20
Oranges, per doz	35@ 40
Lemons, per doz	25@ 30

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, Aug. 8, 1895.

Grain—	
Wheat No. 1	$ 72¼
No. 2	68⅝
No. 3	67
Oats	23½
Corn	41⅝
Barley	46
Rye	45
Meats—	
Live hogs	4 40@$ 4 80
Live beef	2 75@ 3 50
Vegetables—	
Beans	1 90@ 1 95
Potatoes	35@ 45
Seeds—	
Timothy	4 75@ 5 50
Clover	8 50@10 00
Produce—	
Butter	14@ 18
Eggs	11
Cheese	7½@ 8½
Tallow—	
No. 1	4½
No. 2	4

CITY BREVITIES.

The J. I. Case T. M. company is still shipping many Agitators, engines and horse-powers and it is safe to say that by the time the season closes the company's mammoth sheds will be entirely empty.

The weather forecast is earnestly requested to predict good weather for tomorrow with a good stiff breeze. Yachtsmen will feel under everlasting obligations should these conditions really exist.

There will be a regular conclave of Racine Commandery No. 7, K. T., in their asylum, Wednesday evening, Aug. 7, at 7:30 sharp. Business of importance will be brought up for action. A good attendance is desired.

Yesterday afternoon lightning struck and killed a cow on the farm of Mr. Tesky, three miles north of the city.

An Italian musician was arrested and lodged in jail by Officer Bassinger last night on the charge of being drunk and disorderly.

The old fire cistern on Main street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, was pumped out today and will be filled up.

Misses Kate and Margaret Cary returned from the summer school at Madison last evening.

Woman's Relief Corps will have a lawn social at Mrs. John Fennell's, 821 Lafayette avenue. Everybody cordially invited.

Tomorrow will occur the great yacht regatta, base ball game between the pastors and doctors, and Richards and Pringle's Georgia Minstrels will show at the Opera house.

Schulte's full brass band will play at the annual picnic which is to be given by Camp 828, Modern Woodmen, at Petrified Springs, August 23.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Ladd, of 1313 State street, Sunday morning, a daughter.

Tomorrow afternoon the doctors and ministers will play a game of base ball at the North Side park. The nines to play have not yet been decided upon, but every player will be used to the best advantage. The proceeds of the game will be equally divided between the two hospitals and the Y. M. C. A. It is the duty of every citizen to purchase a ticket and help the good object along. The contest will be worth going miles to see.

The C. E. Junior entertainment at the Congregational church, under direction of Miss Ella Poland was a very pleasant success.

The Dog Knew the Law.

Justice Morey's dog Fauntleroy, is a canine that only reasons, but deduces conclusions and acts upon them.

"Faunt" has been indoors a good deal of late, and is never permitted to put his nose outside the house without being muzzled. The other day two members of the family were preparing to go down town. Faunt was in another room enjoying a siesta and hadn't been taken into the family confidence about the proposed trip. The folks started out and had reached the corner of State street when they heard behind them the well known tick-tack of Faunt's toe nails on the sidewalk. That would never do. The dog mustn't go down town unmuzzled. So they turned around to order him back home, when, lo, and behold, Faunt appeared proudly carrying his muzzle in his mouth.

Gun Club Shoot.

Saturday afternoon the members of the Belle City Gun club held a shoot at the Exposition park. J. E. Bush made 74 out of 75 birds; Jackson Case, 93 out of 100; Arthur Pugh, 86 out of 100; Dr. Shoop, 85 out of 100; J. Allis, 81 out of 100; J. Zimmermann, 57 out of 75; W. Lewis, 76 out of 100; J. L. Evans, 76 out of 100; W. Pugh, 32 out of 50. Five members of the above team will visit Milwaukee tomorrow and shoot for prizes offered by the Milwaukee Gun club.

Nature always tries to rectify her mistakes.

It usually takes more than two to get married.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

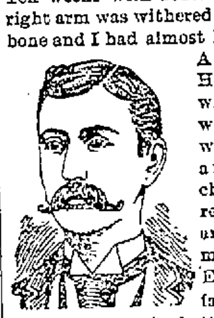
The Home of Mrs. Flanigan on Superior Street Damaged by Fire.

During the electric storm which visited the city late yesterday afternoon lightning struck the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Flanigan, 1638 Superior street. The bolt struck the rear part of the roof, breaking a hole as large as a man's body, and the rafters of the upper part of the floor caught fire. An alarm was sent in and the department responded. The flames were easily subdued and the damage will not amount to over $50. Mrs. Flanigan and other members of the family were stunned by the bolt and for a time great excitement ensued. All have entirely recovered.

FOR SALE—FARM AT A BARGAIN 110 ACRES choice land, also good buildings on same, a large stock of cattle, horses and machinery. Located 3½ miles southwest of Racine, on the west Kenosha road, known as the Andrew Thom place. mch9tfsat&wkly

I Was Helpless

Ten weeks with acute rheumatism. My right arm was withered away to skin and bone and I had almost lost the use of it.



A friend advised Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I took, and when the first bottle was used I could see and feel a great change. The flesh returned to my arm and the soreness left my body and limbs. Every spring and fall since, we have used three to six bottles in our family. I find to use Hood's Sarsaparilla is cheaper than to pay doctor's bills. I am thankful I have found a medicine to help a man who has rheumatism. It keeps me in good health." R. FORRESTALL, Oelwein, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye. $1; 6 for $5

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c.

INVESTIGATE OUR BOND PLAN.

No Interest, Easy Payments, Insurance against Death

Chicago's Great Manufacturing Suburbs

60 DAILY TRAINS EACH WAY.

This property is now being sold on Easy Monthly Payments.

No Interest. $10.00 Down, and $5.00 per Month.

In addition to this we have a selling plan that is the most liberal ever offered in Chicago on First Class Real Estate.

Better Than { LIFE INSURANCE, BUILDING ASSOCIATION, SAVING'S BANK.

If after one-third of the lot is paid for and all payments due are made, if purchaser dies, this association will deed the lot, clear of all incumbrances, and without further payments, to any member of the family specified at time of purchase.

The history of all Chicago's suburban property points conclusively to the fact that this is a good investment, and will rapidly increase in value.

Why Not Invest Now?

New factories and the new electric line will surely and steadily enhance prices. This property under our plan is absolutely the safest investment on the market. No bank to break, value as sure to increase as the sun is to rise. Write or call and we will be pleased to give you any additional information.

Harvey and Blue Island Land Association,

75 Hartford Building, 130 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

A. G. SPALDING, President. L. JUDSON WEST, Manager.

BILLINGS'

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

501 MONUMENT SQ.

Refitted throughout and in better shape than ever before to turn out fine photos.

JUST WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.

LANGLOIS & COMPANY,

419 MAIN ST., RACINE, WIS.

—DEALERS IN—

Strictly Pure White Lead, Oils and Varnishes, Brushes of All Kinds, Window Shades, Wall Paper, Oilcloth, Linoleum, Matting, Lamps, Lanterns, Etc. Machine and Harness Oils, Stack Covers, Awnings, Hammocks, Sails, Ropes and Twine of All Sizes, Pulleys, Belting, Rubber Hose and Packings, Fishing Tackle.

TENTS FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

Roofing Materials, Ship Chandlery, All Kinds of Canvas Goods Made to Order, Agents for H. W. John's Roofing. Prices Low. Binder Twine at 6c. and 7c., and First-Class Machine Oils at

LANGLOIS & COMPANY,

419 MAIN ST., RACINE, WIS.

The Racine Journal. PART TWO.

VOLUME XLIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1895.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 32.

EVIDENCE IS LACKING.

Police Admit Their Defeat in the Holmes Case.

So Far They are Unable to get any Direct Evidence Against Holmes.

Dozens of Clues Have Been Run Down and Many Witnesses Examined But Without Avail.

Chicago, Aug. 1.— The police acknowledged today their complete defeat, so far in the efforts to secure direct evidence against H. H. Holmes. Dozens of the promising clues have been carefully investigated, witness after witness who was confidently expected to tell all, has been examined without result and at last the detectives are forced to admit that their efforts have been unavailing so far as real proof of guilt is concerned.

This was admitted by Inspector Fitzpatrick today. "When we started on the case," he said, "we know it would be almost impossible to get any one who could possibly connect Holmes with any case of murder, yet we thought it our duty to investigate and we have done the best we could. We believe several crimes have been committed and believe that Holmes and his confederates are guilty of several murders, but so far we are unable to prove our belief correct. We have no evidence that would even cause an indictment against any of the men under suspicion if it were presented to the grand jury."

To Postpone Examination.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 1.— The analysis into whose hands the viscera of Alice and Nellie Pitzel had been committed to determine whether any traces of poison can be found, has decided to postpone further examination until a definite line of action has been determined upon by the authorities in Philadelphia.

In the Sweat Box.

Pat Quinlan was given a two hour's session in the sweat box today, but the result was as unsatisfactory as the previous examinations of the ex-janitor. Quinlan gives no evidence of weakening and stubbornly sticks to his statement that he knows absolutely nothing of the killing. The police received word today of the mysterious hauling away from the Holmes' house at night of several large boxes. The boxes were taken from the castle during Holmes' residence there and several detectives were detailed on the new evidence.

BIG ASSIGNMENT.

Standard Wagon Co. Assign—Assets $300,000.

Cincinnati, Aug. 1.— The Standard Wagon company today assigned to Edward Ritchie. Assets, $300,000; liabilities, $400,000. Although the company confessed judgment yesterday to the Merchants National bank for $32,000 the failure created a stir today. Several years ago there was an assignment by the company and after considerable litigation the assignment was raised. At the time of the raising assignment the liabilities were about $900,000. Since then the debt has been reduced to about $500,000. The company has done a good business and paid the debts it has out of the earnings of the business. Before the assignment the Standard company bought out the Davis Carriage company. On the sum to be paid for that concern there should be paid about $100,000 and there is about the same amount due. The notes for that debt are falling due all the time and the company has not been able to meet them without borrowing money. It has not had the credit that it once had because of the former troubles and was not able to raise money on the available assets it has.

RIOTER ARRESTED.

Nashville, Aug. 1.—A special to the Banner from Birmingham, Ala., says: Chas. Green, a negro, was arrested last night at Brookside, charged with participating in the riot of Tuesday evening. Two deputies guarded him until the early morning train, when he was brought in and landed in jail. An attack from the negroes was expected last night at Brookside and it was rumored that reinforcements to the negro side were coming from Brazil, a mining camp a mile away, but no attack was made. The miners at Brookside started to work but an unsatisfactory feeling still exists.

M'KINLEY NOT AN A. P. A.

Boston, Aug. 1.—The Traveller today publishes a letter from James Belye, private secretary to Gov. McKinley of Ohio, denying in the governor's name that the latter is a member of the American Protective association. The letter was brought by declarations of Rev. James Boyd Brady of the People's church at a public meeting a fortnight ago, who said Gov. McKinley was a member of the order mentioned and a believer in its principles.

—Mince pies have a few more weeks to run and then are dropped from the menu.

MENOMINEE'S BIG FIRE.

No Men Killed but Many Injured—60,000,000 Feet of Lumber Burned.

Menominee, Mich., Aug. 1.—It was at first thought that two men were killed at the big lumber fire here last night, but this proved to be an error. Many were injured by the flying timber, those more seriously being as follows: Anderson Lavigne, head cut and bruised; Keats, chief of fire department, nose broken and otherwise injured; McNelley, fireman, hands and arms bruised; Stiles, postmaster, head cut; unknown boy, legs broken and skull fractured, thought to be dying. As nearly all the territory about was covered with lumber and other inflammable material, the fire caught simultaneously at several points, and baffled efforts of the firemen to confine it. All the hose companies for miles around were quickly summoned, but their efforts could not restrain the flames, and they almost burned themselves out, licking up every stick of lumber in the district. The amount destroyed will reach fully 60,000,000 feet.

BIG FIRE.

At Brooklyn, New York—A Ship on Fire.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 1.—An extensive fire is raging among the shipping stores at the foot of Atlantic avenue. Tugs are removing vessels from the vicinity. The fire was caused by an explosion. Baer's wharf adjoining was destroyed before the flames were checked. The fire on shore is out, but a ship is burning. The extent of the loss is not yet known.

Later Particulars.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 1.— While the ship Cairnchill from Calcutta, was unloading her cargo of jute and saltpetre at Bard's stores, Erie basin, today an explosion occurred which set fire to the dock. A structure about 250 feet long, filled with jute, hemp and saltpetre was destroyed. The Cairnchill, which was burning, was towed to the basin to endeavor to save her, but it may be necessary to sink her. The loss on docks and ships will reach $250,000. The lighters, Captain Burdock, Walter Klotz and a New York Central barge, all loaded with cotton were completely destroyed. Two men jumped overboard from one of the lighters, but were rescued. The explosion which caused the fire is thought to have originated by gas accumulating in the hold of the Cairnchill.

THE POPULISTS.

Holding a State Convention at Columbus, Ohio.

Columbus, O., Aug. 1.—The Populist state convention met here today. The party in 1893 cast 15,500 votes and this year 49,500. Hugo Preyer, a leading Ohio greenbacker, when the greenback party was in existence, is chairman of the committee and called the convention to order. He reported an empty treasury after an expenditure of $280 in distributing "leaflets on the silver question, Senator Jones' speech, national bank and bond swindles," etc, and called upon the 600 delegates for financial help. Four women were present. The convention is a fine looking body and J. S. Coxey, the professed candidate for governor, is the center of interest.

BOUGHT A RAILROAD.

The Louisville & Nashville Purchases the New Tennessee Central.

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 1.—It is learned here that the Louisville & Nashville railway has purchased the Tennessee Central, which is now being built from Nashville to Knoxville, for $250,000, agreeing to assume the obligations of the promoters of the latter road as to time of construction, etc. This gives the Louisville & Nashville an entrance into Knoxville, an advantage long sought by that road.

Concrete Work Stopped.

This morning the gang of men laying the concrete foundation for the Main street paving ceased work by order of the city engineer. It was rumored that the engineer forbid the contractor using Milwaukee cement, but this is denied. The cement has been used on the entire work so far and has been found to be up to the standard. The reason of the delay is that the concrete workers were too far ahead of the block layers, thus keeping a large portion of the street blocked, which prevented travel. The block layers have been delayed for a few days on account of the scarcity of blocks but now they have plenty and are laying 120 feet a day.

New Patent Pail.

Albert & Co., located in the Secor block, have just completed a machine to make pulp pails: The pail in question is a patent of J. A. Densmore. Its merits are cheapness and durability. When everything is completed a stock company for the manufacture of the pails will be organized in Racine.

Half Rates to Boston.

On account of the Triennial conclave, Knights Templar, at Boston, Mass., the Northwestern line will, from Aug. 19 to 24, sell excursion tickets to Boston and return at half rates—one fare for the round trip; tickets good for return passage until Oct. 6, 1895. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern R'y

THEY CAN FIGHT.

No Law to Prevent the Corbett Fitzsimmon's Prize Fight.

It Will Take Place in the State of Texas.

An Opinion From Ex-Judge Charles Fred Ticker—He Says the Men Can Fight and Fight They Will.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 1.— Ex-Circuit Judge Charles Fred Ticker, who for many years sat upon the bench and greatly distinguished himself for legal ability and who is regarded as having one of the clearest legal minds in Texas stated the law governing prize fighting as follows: The last legislature adopted a new criminal code in which it made prize fighting a misdemeanor punishable with a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000 and imprisonment for 30 days. This law went into operation July 29 just passed. The legislature subsequently passed a civil code and it enacted that a fight might take place. This law goes into effect Sept. 1 or 30 days before the Corbett-Fitzsimmons' contest. The civil code was adopted last, and therefore will take precedence over the other. This opinion or statement of acts about these laws is concurred in by every lawyer in Dallas who has read them, and it will be seen there is no power to prevent the fight taking place. Around headquarters today everything is quiet. The sale of seats goes merrily along, not to toughs, for they have no money to pay the price, but to railroad magnates and bank people.

OBLIGATORY QUARANTINE.

Declared by the United States Embassy of Berlin.

Washington, Aug. 1.— Secretary Morton has received through the state department a document from the United States embassy in Berlin announcing the establishment by the Bundesrath of the obligatory quarantine of ruminating animals and swine exported the sea. The action was taken in order to prevent the introduction of Texas fever, pulmonary consumption, mange, swine pest, swine plague, foot and mouth diseases, etc. The duration of quarantine is fixed at four weeks, and an additional period of observation of five months at the place of destination. In cases where there may be special danger, the entry of cattle will be forbidden altogther. The occurrence of contagious diseases among animals in any quarantine station will result in immediately stopping the admission of cattle and the animals already there will be slaughtered and the station barred from further use until it is completely disinfected. These quarantine regulations will go into effect Oct. 1 next.

Little Quiet Time.

A little impromptu pugilistic encounter took place yesterday afternoon at one of the public schools. The participants were a present janitor and the janitor to be. The present janitor was at the school when the gentleman who is to succeed him put in an appearance. The janitor asked him what business he had there, and he replied that he had been given permission to enter the building by a school commissioner. "Show your permit!" asked the janitor. No permit was shown and the janitor to be was ordered out of the building. He refused to go, when the janitor hit him a clip which felled him to the floor, and he got up and left. Today the gentleman is consulting legal talent as to what he can do about the matter. As there were no witnesses it will be difficult to prove that an assault was made.

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—The validity of the Chinese exclusion act has been called in question by the arrest of four Chinamen at Detroit, and it is probable that Judge Grosscup of the United States court will be called upon to render a decision upon which the fate of the law may depend. The four Chinamen were arrested in Detroit charged with attempting to evade the exclusion law. They were sentenced to ten days each in the Detroit workhouse and ordered deported at the expiration of their terms of imprisonment.

OFFICERS INDICTED.

New York, Aug. 1.—Indictments were found this afternoon against sheriff Tamson, ex-warden Raabe, and former keepers Schner and Schoen, of the Ludlow street jail, for permitting the escape of Killoran, Allen and Russell, United States prisoners, charged with postoffice robberies. The sheriff will be notified of the indictment and the others will be immediately arrested.

EX-MAYOR DEAD.

Somerville, Mass., Aug. 1.—Ex-Mayor Hugh O'Brien of Boston, died today at the home of his son, Rev. James J. O'Brein.

STORM SWEPT.

State of Colorado Visited by Destructive Storms.

Denver, Aug. 1.— Colorado has been visited for two days with the most destructive rain and cloudbursts in the history of the state. At Boulder, 40 miles north of Denver, three inches of rain fell in four hours, damaging crops to an inestimable extent. Irrigation ditches and flumes have been damaged along their entire length. At Golden the Gulf trains are all tied up because the track is washed out in several places and four bridges have been carried away. In the towns of Central City and Black Hawk at the head of Clear creek, floods have caused considerable damage to houses and mining operations are interfered with. At Catskill in New Mexico, the Red river rose over its banks and several families in the town had to flee for their lives. From a score of other points in the mountains come reports of heavy rains and cloudbursts. The Midland terminal passenger train which left Cripple Creek last night at 10 o'clock was caught in a landslide near Gillette and the two rear coaches derailed. No one was injured, but the train and its occupants had a narrow escape. Travel on all the mountain roads is interrupted and it will be weeks before the most of them are repaired.

A CLOUD BURST.

Great Loss of Life and Damage in New Mexico.

Albuquerque, N. M., Aug. 1.—Another cloudburst has occurred and the Atlantic & Pacific Railway company's new bridge at Rio Puerco has been wrecked. Much suffering is reported by Mexicans and small farmers who picked out fertile spots near the water's edge. Their homes are flooded and their fields ruined. Hail accompanied the rain and the crops on high ground are lying flat as if a monster roller had passed over them. A train was sent to meet the eastbound train at Rio Puerco. An endeavor was made to transfer the passengers. The storm is general and the country is flooded south as far as E Paso and as far north as Williams. Rumors are plenty regarding loss of life. Railroad tracks in places are very dangerous and much care is being exercised by the officers to prevent accident.

FOX RIVER WATER.

Secretary of War Doe Has Little to Say on the Subject.

Washington, Aug. 1.— Assistant Secretary of War Doe returned today from an inspection of the Fox river, Wisconsin, where there are some differences between navigation and manufacturing interests which threatened to close the paper mills. Secretary Doe directed a measurement of the flow of the water in the river to ascertain whether more water may be safely allowed to run off. He says that nothing will be done until a report of the measurement has been recieved.

FATAL FIRE.

Marion, O., Aug. 1.—Before daybreak the residence of William Hogan burned. Mrs. Hogan and little son Frank were so badly burned that both may die. Five children and the parents were carried out in a stupor from the smoke.

For Camp Douglas.

One week from next Sunday members of Company F., W. N. G., will leave for Camp Douglas, via the C. M. & St. Paul R. R., 50 strong. A detail composed of Quartermaster Lambert and Privates Brocker and J. W. E. Rogers, will leave a few days in advance.

Long Bicycle Trip.

Chris Peterson and Mat Matson arrived in this city from Clinton, Iowa, yesterday on their bicycles and are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Nels Christensen on La Salle street. The gentlemen made the run in 21 hours and 35 minutes, which is considered good time.

Insurance Settled.

Alexander Horlick has settled with Charles M. Dietrich for the loss to his Main street home, occasioned by fire several weeks ago. It was satisfactory in every way and the amount was over $1,500.

"Well," said the teamster who was not permitted to drive through the capitol grounds, "we might have expected it." "Might have expected what?" asked the policeman. "That congress wouldn't lose any opportunity to have business done in as roundabout a way as possible." —Washington Star.

REPORT DENIED.

Nashville, Aug. 1.—President Thomas of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, denies the statement that the Louisville & Nashville railway has purchased the Tennessee Central.

AFTER THE INDIANS.

Washington, Aug. 1.—A telegram was received at the war department today from General Coppinger, stating that he had crossed the Teton range with his command yesterday. The dispatch was forwarded by courier to Market Lake. The Teton range is 25 miles from Jackson's Hole.

WENDT NOT TO BLAME

Superintendent of the Cemetery Merely Carrying Out Orders,

The Whole Fault Lies in the Ordinance Recently Passed.

Much Adverse Criticism Heard Because the Superintendent Refuses to Bury the Bodies Taken From the Lake—A Faulty Ordinance.

There is considerable comment because Superintendent Wendt of Mound cemetery, refused to allow the burial of the unknown man unless $3 was paid for the expenses. Mr. Wendt should not be criticised as he is in no way to blame. He is simply following the provisions of the cemetery ordinance and cannot act otherwise unless he violates the oath of his office. The fault and the whole fault is with the ordinance which was passed by a majority of the council. The body was removed from the chapel to the vault yesterday afternoon and there it lies. When the two bodies were recovered yesterday one of the undertakers was anxious to remove the same to the cemetery on account of its condition, but was told that it would not be buried unless the required amount was paid in cash. Of course Coroner Stripple refused to pay it and the county will not pay the cash but is perfectly willing to give an order. City Treasurer Pugh states that he will not take an order as the ordinance says that cash shall be paid to him. The fact is the ordinance should have never been passed in its present shape. It is too far reaching and dictatorial when the fact is taken into consideration that people pay for a lot in the cemetery and virtually have no right in the premises whatever. Attorneys, as a rule, say that there are many sections in the same that can be legally enforced and that if the city of Racine or its officials attempt to force them there will be everlasting litigation. The dispute of burying the dead is something that should never occur in any city and it is to be regretted that our beautiful city has become involved and tangled up on such a sacred question. As a prominent citizen said today, "that ordinance was pushed through the council with a view of making Mound cemetery self-sustaining at the expense of the property owners and tax-payers of Racine. All rights and privileges of the owners of lots were forgotten and unnecessary burdens were inflicted in order that somebody might get a little notoriety. I have been informed that under present circumstances the cemetery will never be self-sustaining. Another thing is certain and that is the city cannot prevent a lot owner from erecting a foundation for a monument so long as the work is done in a first class manner and if it is attempted there will be law and plenty of it."

This appears to be the sentiment of nine out of every ten lot owners. When a city commences to interfere with the home of the dead it is treading upon very delicate ground.

This morning Health Officer J. W. Johnson issued the following notice or order which speaks for itself:

Racine, Wis., July 30, 1895.—To the Cemetery Committee and Sexton of Mound Cemetery:—Gentlemen: Whereas, The coroner for Racine county has the bodies of two men which are in a very bad state of decomposition and causing the community around where they are at present kept, in Beffel & Komes' undertaking establishment great annoyance, from a sickly stench and smell. I would recommend that you issue an order to the said coroner ordering the sexton to receive the said bodies and deposit them in the cemetery vault until they can be disposed of according to law.

Respectfully yours,
J. W. Johnson, Health Officer.

Upon the notice being presented to the cemetery committee the following order was issued:

To H. W. Wendt, Supt. of Mound Cemetery:— Sir: In answer to the within statement by the chief of police, accept and dispose of the bodies referred to and as requested.

A. Hanson,
Chairman Committee,
J. H. Lewis.

Superintendent Wendt would have complied with this order, but Coroner Stripple had made arrangements for the burial of the three bodies found, L. C. Klein having furnished the money required and taking county orders.

The amount advanced was $15.75.

DRIVING MEN OUT.

Striking Miners in West Virginia threaten Personal Violence.

Bluefield, W. Va., August 1.—The non-union men are being forced to leave the coal fields by the strikers who threaten personal violence. Gov. McCorkle has reached here and his hasty return is attributed to the threats. Serious trouble is expected within a few days.

The new photograph of the heavens, which is being prepared by London, Berlin and Parisian astronomers, shows 68,000,000 stars.

A LEGAL OPINION.

In Regard to the Claim Made by Judge Fish.

The fact that Judge Frank M. Fish verbally notified City Attorney Gittings that he would claim the street in the rear of his property on Twelfth street, under the statutes of limitation and when the proper time came, fence it in, created considerable interest among city officials and among the legal fraternity. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the judge can take the street. The city attorney believes that he is wrong and so do some of the others. One attorney said: "In regard to the claim of Judge Fish that he is entitled to the street on account of the non-user of the same, I claim that he is wrong. I find upon investigation of our supreme court decisions, that on Feb. 5, 1895, in the case of the Paine Lumber company vs. Oshkosh, that this statute does not apply to streets dedicated or granted by a recorded plat as the street which Judge Fish intends to fence in was dedicated by a plat no non-user for any length of time will bar the citys' right to use the same. In connection with the question of abandoning of a highway by non-user, the opinion handed down in the case mentioned, it says: "That by the language of sections 1,294 and 1,294 A, of the revised statutes, which provides that every public highway already or hereafter laid out shall cease to be a highway at the expiration of four years from the time it was laid out, except such parts thereof as shall have been opened and worked within such time and that any highway abandoned as a route of travel, and on which no highway tax has been expended for five years, shall be legally discontinued, those sections did not apply to streets dedicated or granted by recorded plat operating as a statutory conveyance and that the provisions of section 1,347 of chapter 52, of the revised statutes of Wisconsin did not affect the case."

It is claimed by the city attorney and also other lawyers that the above opinion would apply to the case in question should it be litigated.

YACHTMEN ARE GETTING READY.

For the Regatta Which is to be Held Here Next Wednesday.

Next week Wednesday, Aug. 7, the Racine Yacht club will hold a regatta off this port, under the direction of the Lake Michigan Yachting association. Already extensive preparations have been made for the event and Commodore Palmer is confident that all the leading yachts on Lake Michigan will take part. The races will be divided into different classes and handsome prizes will be awarded to the winners of each class. Among the most valuable prizes are the following: A dingey donated by the Racine Boat Manufacturing company, valued at $150; beautiful silver cup donated by Charles Lovell, valued at $100; valuable pair of marine glasses; a handsome compass and an anchor. Besides these prizes there will be many others, including pennants which will be awarded to those coming in second and third in their respective classes.

As yet the regatta committee have not allotted the prizes to the different classes. There will be two courses for the larger and smaller boats, one of 10 miles and the other of 15 miles. The regatta will wind up with a banquet to be tendered at Hotel Racine to the visiting yachtsmen.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Amount of Notes Outstanding on July 31, 1895.

Washington, Aug. 1.— A statement prepared by the comptroller of the currency shows the amount of national bank notes outstanding July 31, to have been $211,281,008, an increase for the year of $8,936,413. The amount of circulation based on United States bonds was $186,577,483, an increase for the year of $5,521,499. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $24,704,475, a decrease for the year of $1,685,080. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulation notes was $207,832,800 and to secure public deposits $15,328,000.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 1.—T. E. Blanchard of Columbus was today appointed receiver of the Columbus Southern Railway company in the application of the Central Trust company, holders as trustees of $1,087,000 of bonds. The road defaulted on the interest on the bonds.

It is better to give than it is to receive, for the giver is always the creditor.

Half Rates to Colorado.

On Aug. 11 and 12, the Northwestern line will sell excursion tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Pueblo and return at half rates—one fare for round trip, tickets good for return passage leaving Colorado points Aug. 20 to 25, with privilege of further extension until Sept. 1. For tickets and full information apply to agents C. & N. W. R'y.

Most of the land in the republic of Mexico is held in almost feudal tenure by 7,000 families.

A REGULAR FAKE.

Yacht Sunbeam Reported Missing a Myth.

And Captain Englis, the Alleged Owner, a Fraud.

One of the Incidents of His Anxiety Was His Failure to Pay a Hotel Bill While Telling Fairy Tales at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Aug. 1.—The yacht Sunbeam, reported missing, is a myth and Captain Englis, who represented himself to be the yacht's owner, is a humbug.

A Toronto gentleman now in the city says that the only son of Judge Kingmile, who was represented to be aboard the mythical yacht, is now at sea in command of H. M. S. Blenheim, and that the other guests of the anxious commodore are as mythical as his yacht. One of the incidents of Englis' anxiety was his failure to settle with the hotel at which he was a guest while in this city.

MISSING YACHT SUNBEAM.

Nothing has Been Seen of the Yacht About This Port.

Telegrams have been received in this city inquiring of the Canadian schooner yacht Sunbeam, which is reported lost in Monday night's blow with all on board. Nothing has been seen or heard of the yacht here. Captain Gilmore of the tug Wau-Bun, and Captain Mesner of the Gilon, state that they have not seen the Sunbeam in their cruises about the lake nor have they come across any wreckage. The Sunbeam was entered in the Chicago races.

TUG CALUMET SAFE.

Was in no Danger During the Gale Monday Night.

Chicago, Aug. 1.— The tug Calumet, which was reported to have been lost off Racine, is in the harbor here. Her owners say that she has been in no danger.

WAS CAPT. HATCH'S BODY.

Found South of Kenosha—Fully Identified by His Son.

Kenosha, Wis., Aug. 1.— The body found on the lake shore two miles south of this place yesterday proved to be that of Captain Hatch of the ill-fated schooner, Kate Kelley, which foundered last May off Racine point. A son of the captain came here last night and fully identified the body and it was shipped to Chicago at 12 o'clock today for burial.

Nels Nelsen and Chris Matsen are the men who found the body and they will receive the reward.

STEAMER ALVA SUNK.

Run Into by Barge Whaleback No. 117—Collision Occurred at Nebish.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 1.—M. A. Bradley, owner of the steamer Alva, today received the following dispatch from Captain J. A. Holmes, master of the Alva: from Sault Ste Marie.

"The barge (whaleback) No. 117, ran into Alva at engineroom gangway, making a large hole about three feet below main deck. Engineroom full of water. Will put steam pump aboard to keep cargo hole free. Stern is on bottom; bow in four fathoms of water. The collision occurred at the Nebish. Both vessels were bound down."

The Alva was loaded with ore. The whaleback was in tow of the steamer E. M. Peck. Both of the latter vessels were also ore laden. The whaleback took a sudden sheer when near the Alva, which caused the collision. Her nose struck the Alva three feet below the main deck, making a ragged hole alongside the engine room. The Alva filled rapidly and soon went to the bottom. No one was injured. Temporary repairs will be made as soon as possible and she can probably be raised within a day or two. The stem of the whaleback is badly damaged and her forward hold is full of water. She can be kept afloat however, with pumps. Both vessels are fully insured.

ABSCONDER ARRESTED.

A Washington Book-keeper Overhauled at Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 1.—Frank P. Smoot, a confidential book-keeper of H. L. Bisson, lumber dealer of Washington, D. C., who absconded last Saturday night, with $2,000 belonging to his employers, was arrested this morning in this city. All the money was recovered except about $400, which he had spent. He was repentant and said that drink caused him to take the money.

A story comes from Alabama to the effect that a new edible grain has been discovered growing in the swamps of Russell county. If the matter shall bear investigation the discovery will be an important one; for not in the history of civilized man has a single edible grain been developed. The cereals would almost seem to be as old as man himself.

A handshake is sometimes better than a prayer.

A PICTURE OF HADES.

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER DESCRIBES THE WORST PLACE ON EARTH.

There Is No Water or Shade There, but It Revels In Gila Monsters, Scorpions, Tarantulas, Rats and Such—A Good Place For Lost Souls.

[Special Correspondence.]

BARSTOW, Cal., July 24.—As the train shoots across the Mohave desert, that most desolate and sterile waste, with its awful monotony, its drear expanse of sand and alkali, unbroken save for the stretch of rails glittering in the burning sun, you wonder if anywhere on earth there can be a more desolate and terrible region.

Saying this to a grizzled old native, an Arizonian of 40 years' experience, who had come on the train at the Needles and who had told me many interesting stories of hardship and hairbreadth escapes, he replied: "Yes, mom" (everybody says "yes, mom," and "no, mom," in this country), "there is. Wait till we git ter Daggett, an I'll p'int out a section of country that leads right inter the jaws of death an the mouth of hell."

Hades Pointed Out.

And when later we stepped on to the platform of the railroad station at this desert camp my friend pointed away to the varicolored Calico mountains and said earnestly: "Thar, mom. Beyond them peaks lies hell!"

Gratified as I was to have the place located, I was a bit startled as I asked, "What do you mean?"

"Death valley," replied my guide, "the awfulest spot on earth. Thar hain't no human critter can stand the horrors of that country. It's alive with snakes an vermin, the worst ye ever see—sudden death, sure thing reptiles. Hot! I tell ye thar hain't but one place hotter. An it's ha'nted by the brave fellers who have gone plumb, clean mad tryin ter face it, an who have died an baked an scorched thar."

I had of course read and heard of this terrible waterless desert, but until the hardy old veteran's solemn manner and vigorous English had set it before me it had made no impression. Now, however, I became interested and asked many questions.

No Shade, No Breeze, No Water.

Death valley lies in the southeast corner of California, close to the Nevada line. It is 8 miles broad by 35 long and comprises 300 square miles of such desolation as would make a Siberian steppe or Lybian desert seem a paradise. On the west tower the Telescope mountains, and the east is shut away by the Funeral mountains, an appropriately named rampart for the valley of the shadow of death. Parched,

HOLDING HIS TATTERED CLOTHING HIGH ABOVE HIS HEAD.

scorching, suffocating, lies the arid, awful plain, unmarked by any vegetation save the scraggly, fierce cactus. From the salt and lava beds here and there oozes a horrible liquid which has maddened and poisoned many a hardy adventurer, causing his bones to bleach on the burning sand and become merely a playhouse for rattlesnakes, scorpions and the deadly Gila monster. Shut in by these awful mountains, with an interminable stretch of burning sand underfoot, no shade, no cooling breezes, no water, with only hideous reptiles for companions, what wonder men have gone mad, babbling as they died of the sparkling pools of water they saw in their path!

The scene is said to be a weird and awful study in black and white—the black of the frowning mountains, the white of the burning sand, which in various places is heaped in high mounds by the furious blasts which sweep down from the heights. Then there is the fiendish "self rising" earth, as they call it out here, which curves and pulls up as far as one may see, as if invisible yeast were foaming and working beneath it. Whoever steps upon this treacherous quicksand is lost. It is but a crust over a horrible slimy swamp of salt mud. Nothing more awful than this "shuddering sand" can be imagined. Another section is called the salt earth, consisting of millions of sharply pointed pinnacles of salt, harder than stone, like cruel, glistening steel instruments.

Tempted and Were Lost.

What would ever tempt one to enter this accursed place? The rich fields of borax have been the bait which have lured men to their doom in this barren valley. Scientists say it was once a lake impregnated with solutions of sodiuta, from which come the deposits of salt and borax. It is undoubtedly of volcanic origin.

Its doleful name was given it back in the days of the argonauts. In those early days of the excitement following the discovery of gold in California thousands of gold seekers made their way overland by every available route. One of these led through Salt Lake City and across a thousand miles of alkali plains and desert that lay between the Mormon settlement and the Sierra Nevada mountains. One party, numbering about 70, including women and children, was induced to deflect southward from the regular trail across Nevada in the belief that more abundant water would thus be found and the perils of the long journey much abated. But it proved a trail to death. The oxen died of thirst and starvation, and one after another of the party perished on the sands of the cruel, implacable desert. At last they reached the summit of the Funeral range. Looking down into the valley below them, they saw a great body of water, as they believed, but on descending they found they were the victims of a mirage, and that what they had fancied was water was only the reflection of the sun on alkali marshes. All the party but two men, Bennolt and Stockton, perished, madly seeking water. The story is more terrible from the fact that subsequent prospectors discovered fresh water springs not very far from where the unfortunates died.

In 1891 the region was scientifically explored by naturalists employed by the United States department of agriculture. They reported that some of the noblest mountain peaks in the world are there visible, but the traveler might as well leap into the crater of a volcano as to venture within the awful vale. The record of deaths shows that the victims are always seized with delusions about water. My Arizonian friend told me that a rescuing party found one poor man walking about stripped and holding his tattered clothing high above his head. As they approached him he called to them to look out, the water was very deep, and when they came up to him he clutched at them as a drowning man would. Prospectors are often found dead, their bony fingers digging in the sand as if vainly seeking a hidden spring.

In 1880 a party of Frenchmen attempted to cross the valley. All sturdy fellows, they scouted the idea of peril. They took, as they fancied, plenty of water, but before they were half way across it gave out. Crazed with thirst, they cut the throats of their burros and drank their blood. Four escaped, but several died. The leader of the expedition never recovered from his frightful experience, but was so affected by the memory of his tortures that he blew out his brains.

Roast Lizard.

The Digger Indians and the Piutes live in the mountains and in the forests on the verge of the valley. The Piutes are known as the white Arabs of the desert. Their staple food is lizard flesh, which they consider a great luxury and which they catch on the borders of the valley. These lizards are about two feet long. The Indians call them "chabwalla" and roast them as caught between hot stones. White men eat them, too, but dress them and broil them over a sagebrush fire. They are said to be very good eating and to taste quite like frogs' legs.

There are no birds in this neighborhood save the weird, mysterious raven, whose ominous voice flitly croaks the fatal entrance of those who brave the terrors of the valley. Howling coyotes add their harsh cries to the sum of horrors about the place. Curious reptiles, uncanny and hobgoblin in appearance, are found here. The most deadly creature next to the Gila monster is what the natives call a "side winder" snake, which is peculiar to this desolate desert. It is a rattler about 20 inches long, which moves from side to side with a startling spring instead of gliding along. Moreover, it has horns, and I don't know but hoofs too. It is assuredly of the evil one. Scorpions, tarantulas, rats, horned toads and gnats lend their aids to render Death valley the most appalling place on earth. There are mice, too—mice which live upon centipeds—and there are cats with huge ears, a sight to scare the dogs.

Remarkable Effects.

There is no humidity in the place. The frizzling heat, which remains in the neighborhood of 150 in the shade all the time, produces remarkable effects. Wood falls apart; chairs and wagons and barrels drop to pieces within a few minutes. No one can support life an hour without water. A terrible story is told of the exploring party of 1871. The commander, Lieutenant Wheeler, called his guide up and ordered him to cross the valley on foot. On the guide's remonstrating two soldiers were ordered to start him with fixed bayonets. Before an hour had passed one soldier crawled into the camp more dead than alive. The other was found by a rescuing party, but the wretched guide had wandered away beyond help, and one more victim was added to the roll which the ghastly, ghoulish spot calls for every year.

And yet in this awful region, the most arid spot on earth, as Death valley is now conceded to be, strangely enough, one can find fish. There is an extension of Death valley proper, known as Fish Lake valley, on the line between Nevada and California. In this valley, so my Arizona friend told me, there are many pools, brackish, it is true, but full of carp from 10 to 15 inches in length. These carp, however, have been introduced by philanthropists and have thrived in all the waters in which they have been tried. There is an artificial pool in Death valley itself where the carp have flourished. There is another fish which has been caught in Saratoga Springs in the lower end of Death valley, something like a black bass, of brownish hue, with a tinge of red on the back and yellow on the belly. There are dark bands running down the sides, and the fins have dark borders. It feeds on insects and is caught by people who camp by the springs with a pin hook on a thread for line and a small morsel of meat for bait. Fish in the streams tributary to the salty lakes of this arid region sometimes swim down to the lakes, and their dead bodies are found afloat near the mouth of the streams covered with an accumulation of sal soda crystals, which by their weight have drowned them.

In the adjoining country about Death valley are found many traces of former occupation by a civilized people. In one range of mountains is a lofty perpendicular cliff of limestone over 250 feet in height and having a smooth surface. About 100 feet from the base of this cliff are cut a cross and the letters X. L. D. They are at least 60 feet in height and can be readily seen from a great distance. The Indians have no traditions concerning them, and the accepted belief is that they were carved by the Jesuit priests who in 1633 established missions to the south in Arizona. To cut these letters on the face of this great cliff man must have erected a scaffold 100 feet high or have been let down 150 feet from the top of the cliff.

Ghosts There Too.

But Death valley—that place in which Dante might have laid the scene of his Inferno and among whose noisome vapors, slimy pools, hideous reptiles and heaps of dead men's bones the pencil of Dore would have reveled—has yet other horrors. The terrors of the daytime are as nothing, it is said, to the unknown and awful influences abroad at night. My Arizonian lowered his voice as he spoke of the ghostly shapes and apparitions that walk there, the fearful moans and sighs that float upon the hot sirocco breath of midnight. "Ha'nted" is the frightful valley by the most dreadful specters, from whose open mouths protruding tongues loll in search of one drop of cooling water and whose parched heads split apart with the terrific heat. There is one awful phantom that rides its horse with a canteen in its bony hand, putting it to its fleshless lips again and again to find it empty and to drop it with a heart-rending moan. This apparition has been seen time and again by those who have ventured near the valley at the hour when graveyards yawn. Indeed, take it all in all, one might search the whole world round and not find another such spot which from its situation, its surroundings, its horrors and its shadows would so aptly correspond to one's conception of a place for lost souls.

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

OBSTINATE SENECA LAKE.

Frozen Over In Warm Weather, and No Ice When It Is Cold.

Seneca differs from nearly all of its many sister lakes in this section of the state in the matter of its seldom freezing over. This is due to the great depth of the lake and the fact that it is fed largely by springs along its shores, and, as many believe, at its bottom. During the summer season the lake absorbs a vast amount of heat; but, owing to the nonconducting properties of water, it is slow in throwing it off in the winter.

For this reason on many cold winter mornings the lake's surface is covered with vapor, which indicates that the water is warmer than the atmosphere. This vapor is always densest over the deepest portions of the lake, showing that the water along the shores in the shallower parts has to some extent become colder. As the surface of the lake cools the water gradually commingles with that below, and finally the whole body of the lake becomes cooled. In addition a heavy body of snow melting in the spring and flowing into the lake, especially in case of a freshet, tends to cool the water and render the lake liable to freezing if the surface is not too much disturbed by wind. For these reasons the lake sometimes freezes over very late in the spring, even when the temperature is from 15 degrees to 25 degrees above zero—as, for instance, a thin film of ice covered the lake's surface on the mornings of May 5, 1861, May 15, 1872, May 6, 1873, and April 26, 1884.

In a description of Seneca lake Appleton's Cyclopedia states that is was never known to be frozen over until March 22, 1856. But, according to a published statement of the late Hon. William C. Coon of Burdett, he and a party of about 20 skated across the lake from Glen Eldridge to Watkins and back on the morning of Feb. 28, 1855. The ice was then five inches thick in the middle of the lake and was clear and solid. On March 3, 1868, the lake again froze over, and in 1875, for a period of four weeks and two days prior to March 14, it was frozen over so that persons could cross it many miles from the head. On Feb. 21, 1885, it froze over from shore to shore out as far as the eye could reach, and four days later a grand carnival was held on the ice in the evening. About 1,000 persons assembled, coming from Elmira and other places by train and from all the surrounding country in sleighs. The moon, nearly full, rode high in a cloudless sky, and the scene was one of a most inspiring nature. Chinese lanterns and torchlights lent their charm to the surroundings, while the glare of rockets and bombs lighted up the sky. Harding's cornet band of Havana was present, and dancing and skating were among the sports enjoyed.

Jan. 16, 1893, an unusually early date, the head of the lake froze over from shore to shore, out a distance of about 20 rods, but the ice lasted only a few days. By observation many people have come to expect the lake to freeze over once in every ten years.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Chicago Theaters Used as Churches.

It is said that the theaters in the business district of Chicago take in more money on an average Sunday night than is taken in by all the amusement enterprises of any other open Sunday town in America.

If this be true, it may also be said that probably nowhere else are so many theaters converted into churches Sunday morning.

At 11 o'clock in the morning the stage is a sanctuary, with dim light falling through Gothic windows and a minister in plain black softly reading to an orderly but rustling congregation.

Exactly ten hours from that time the same stage is hung with jeweled nonsense, flooded by calcium light and filled with capering ballet girls.

There is an orthodox prejudice against holding religious services in a playhouse, but it has been overcome in Chicago. Every Sunday morning there are services at McVicker's theater, Hooley's theater, the Grand Opera House and Central Music hall. Sunday school is held in the Schiller building. Smaller halls, such as may be rented in the Masonic temple, Auditorium or Atheneum, are used as meeting places for denominations limited in membership.—Chicago Record.

The Capital.

"It is not generally known," says the Philadelphia Record, "but it is a fact of history nevertheless that Bristol township, lying on the east side of Germantown, had a very narrow escape from being selected as the site of the capital of the United States. It was a very small matter that turned the choice toward Maryland and Virginia. So positive were some members of congress that the capital was going to be located near Germantown that they purchased real estate there, not, of course, as a matter of speculation, but simply to be near at hand when the removal from Philadelphia to Bristol took place. When the vote of the commissioners was taken, there was a tie, four being for Bristol and four for the District of Columbia. Washington cast the deciding vote, and Bristol township was left out in the cold."

Lord Rosebery's Kindness.

A pretty instance of Lord Rosebery's thoughtfulness must not pass unrecorded. On his way back from Cardiff to London he espied on the Swindon platform, during a ten minutes' halt, a poor little child sobbing as if her heart would break. He got out and asked what was the matter. "I want to go to Bradford," was the piteous cry, so Lord Rosebery coaxed the grief laden little creature till he elicited from her the tale of her woes. She had been sent alone on a long journey, had passed the junction where she should have changed and was stranded hundreds of miles from her destination. Needless to say, she went on her right way with full purse and light heart under the special charge of the guard.—London Lady.

A Wonderful African Mimic.

Dr. Moffatt, the distinguished missionary and father-in-law of Dr. Livingstone, once preached a long sermon to a tribe in the interior of Africa. Shortly after he had finished he saw that the crowds were gathering around a very common looking young savage. To his surprise, however, the lad mounted a stone and repeated every word of the sermon that had just been finished. Not only was the reproduction precise as to words, but the gestures and inflections which the white man had used were put in at the right place with surprising exactness.—St. Louis Republic.

In 1834 was invented the Bower gas lamp, supposed to be a very superior means of utilizing all the combustible portions of the gas.

Jonadab Almanor, the famous linguist, could converse in 27 different languages.

LIVING ON WARSHIPS

HOUSEKEEPING ARRANGEMENTS ON UNCLE SAM'S BOATS.

Something About the Messes—Their Table Expenses Are Paid by the Officers—The Enlisted Men Are Fed at the Expense of the Government.

To you of the land who have plenty of room for all the various departments of your housekeeping affairs, it may be interesting to know how the several hundred people crowded beneath the decks of a big man-o'-war manage to exist comfortably in the contracted space allowed. Generally well forward on the gun deck there is the galley on which all the cooking for the officers and men is done. This galley is a large range fastened down to the deck with iron straps, and from early morning till sundown it is surrounded by the cooks, preparing and cooking the food for the various "messes" or different tables aboard the ship. If it be a flagship—that is, one bearing an admiral in command of a fleet or station, the first mess of importance is that of the admiral, who has all to himself a steward, a cook and a boy. He may eat alone in his cabin or have the captain and members of his staff with him. Then comes the captain's mess in his separate cabin, with the same complement of servants. Next we go down into the wardroom where the 15 or 20 watch officers, engineer officers, paymasters, doctors, chaplain and marine officers are all together in a big mess, with a steward, a cook and five or six servants or wardroom boys, as they are called aboard ship.

In this mess one of the officers is elected caterer and has general supervision of everything pertaining to it—the general direction of the steward and boys and of the menu—and the grumblings of the discontented members are directed against this official.

Contrary to the general idea of the civilian who visits the ship, the officers are not furnished everything by the government, but must pay for all their food from their monthly pay, and the caterer becomes the treasurer of these payments from all the officers. Of course the stewards, cooks and boys are regularly enlisted in the service, and all hold minor fighting stations, at which they regularly drill, but every mouthful of food is bought by the officers themselves.

Until quite recently the officers of the messes were required to buy their own kitchen utensils and dishes, glassware and tableware, but these are now furnished by the government, leaving the officers only the napery to buy.

The steward is intrusted with the duty of buying the daily provisions for the mess and seeing that the cook prepares them properly, and that the boys serve them well.

His value depends upon his knowledge of marketing, cooking and the discipline he has among the boys, and last, but far from least, upon his honesty, for in a large mess he may handle hundreds of dollars in a month.

The duties of the boys, besides serving the officers at meals, consist in keeping all the staterooms in order as well as the messrooms.

The stewards are generally old and tried men, who have served through the intermediate stages of boy and cook, while the boys are of every grade of efficiency and every nationality.

Next in importance after the wardroom officers' mess is the junior officers' mess, made up of the junior line and staff commissioned officers and the naval cadets, and perhaps of all the officers aboard ship. The members of this mess enjoy life the most, for though often crowded into narrow quarters, where they must eat, sleep and live in one room, the buoyant spirit of youth asserts itself, and good humor reigns.

In the old navy the junior officers' quarters was called the "steerage," and it was little more than an inclosure on the berth deck, were the crowd of junior officers slept in hammocks at night and ate and lounged by day, but in the new ships of the modern navy there are rooms with double berths for the junior officers, and their comfort is vastly increased thereby.

Let us turn to the enlisted men, the blue jackets and marines, who live on a ration issued by the government, each ration being of the average value of 30 cents per diem.

Among the enlisted men there are also grades of rank, and the petty officers, who are given more or less authority in the various departments, generally have a mess by themselves, where they live plainly, but neatly and well.

The other enlisted men are divided up into messes of 10 or 15 men each, and each mess has a cook taken from their own number, who prepares the food with the ship's cook and his assistant.

This ship's cook is an important personage among the enlisted men, and upon him rests the responsibility of preparing the bean soup and other dishes that are the same for all, while the mess cooks prepare the especial dishes for each mess. The ship's provisions of beans, flour, salt and corned meat and canned goods occupy space in large storerooms especially designed for the purpose, and the stock is quite extensive when laid in for a long cruise. The day's provisions are served out in the morning, and the contracted space around the gallery is crowded until dinner time, when a signal is piped by the boatswain, the tables come down from the deck beams above, where they are stored when not in use, the knives, forks and spoons and agate ware dishes are set out from the chest in which each mess keeps its belongings, and in ten minutes the meal call sounds and the 300 or 400 seamen and marines and engineer force are eating their dinner, which, if in port, may consist of fresh meat, roasted or stewed; boiled potatoes, canned corn, fresh bread, coffee, with perhaps a dessert of "duff," as bread pudding is called, or even "plum duff," the same pudding with raisins in it. If at sea for a long time, salt meat or corned meat is used, and perhaps hard tack instead of bread, and baked beans and bean soup often appear in the menu. In the olden time grog was served out at the mast each day at noon, but the influence of temperance societies stopped this, and now the "jacky" is lucky if he is allowed a bottle of beer before dinner and supper.—St. Louis Republic.

Remember Your Dentist.

No one who aims to be even negatively agreeable in person can afford to neglect her teeth. A semiannual visit to the dentist, whether she seems to need his attentions or not, will save a woman money and spare her much pain. On her toilet table should be a spool of dental floss, some toothpicks, a bottle of listerine, tooth powder and a fairly hard toothbrush. The listerine is an antiseptic which renders it invaluable as a tooth wash. Three times a day is not too often for a woman to use it.

THE AFTERGLOW.

Soft shades of gray steal o'er the way,
And then calmly, gently fall,
And golden rays in the far west stray
With a rose flush over all.
When these faint rays so softly stray
O'er the hills and wooded dells,
Then deep in my heart I hear a lay
Like distant vesper bells.
—Annie H. Quill in Minneapolis Housekeeper.

TRIUMPHS OF CIVILIZATION.

One of Them Exemplified by an Incident In a Restaurant.

I sat in a well known and popular restaurant not long ago, and my sympathies went out to a couple seated near me.

Their table was laid for six, and very inviting it looked with its wickered chianti, appetizing olives and rolls and snowy cloth and napkins, with a half dozen wineglasses at each plate.

But the rest of the party did not arrive.

Ten minutes passed, and then the wife said:

"George, I am simply starving to death, and I cannot wait any longer. I must eat a roll anyway."

"No, no!" interposed her husband. "Don't do that! You'll spoil your appetite, and it's a specially good dinner, you know. They'll be here directly."

But our party had gone from little neck clams to soup, and from soup to lobster, yet the impolite quartet did not put in an appearance.

Then the husband rose and seized his hat.

"I'll go out and look for them," he said nervously, "for something must have happened. They surely wouldn't keep a dinner waiting like this."

So he disappeared, and the moment he was out of sight the wife seized a roll, broke it apart, buttered and devoured it with a famished air.

Then she brushed away all the telltale crumbs and sat with an innocent face until her husband arrived.

He came back alone and wearing a mighty frown.

"This is absurd," he said, "and there's no excuse for it. He knew the time and place perfectly. Here, waiter, bring us clams and soup for two."

"No, no," interposed the wife. "We mustn't be ill bred because they are. We'll wait a little while longer. If I can do it, you can surely!"

"That's true," replied the innocent husband, gazing at her in admiration. "Annie, you're a trump, and no mistake, and you are such a light luncheon too."

"Well, I should say I did," was the response, delivered with a Spartan air.

Here the wicked ones arrived, and there was a scraping of chairs, a babble of talk, a froufrou of sleeves and skirts, and then I heard:

"I hope we haven't kept you waiting?"

To which the hostess responded as she held herself back from springing, panther-like, upon the first course:

"Why, not at all!"

Talk about the triumphs of civilization!—Polly Pry in New York Recorder.

Cromwell's Liberty of Conscience.

Certain Englishmen have been grossly intolerant, but at heart the nation has, we believe, always been tolerant—anxious, that is, not to limit the action of the human mind or to constrain the conscience. Here Cromwell was prophetically typical. He first put into tangible shape England's ideal of religious liberty—an ideal slowly and painfully but resolutely pursued since his time. Nothing could be better put than his words on toleration: "Every sect saith, Oh, give me liberty. But give him it and to his power he will not yield it to anybody else. Liberty of conscience is a natural right, and he that would have it ought to give it."

On another occasion he says, even more definitely, "I desire from my heart—I have prayed for it—I have waited for the day to see union and right understanding between the godly people—Scots, English, Jews, gentiles, Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, and all." Were we to give all Cromwell's utterances on the subject of toleration, we should fill our columns. We will, however, add one more example: "I meddle not," he says, "with any man's conscience. As for the people, what thoughts they have in matters of religion in their own breasts I cannot reach, but shall think it my duty, if they walk honestly and peaceably, not to cause them in the least to suffer for the same."—Saturday Review.

Wanted—More Like Her.

It was a Chevy Chase car. She was tall and broad in proportion. Her gown was very tight and her diamond earrings very large and sparkling. She sat near the end of the seat, and she might have moved along to make room for somebody else, but she didn't. She simply sat and stared haughtily ahead. There was a tiny little mouse colored woman standing, and the sight of the bediamonded one made her nervous. You could see her very toes twitch. At length she leaned over with great politeness.

"Pardon me, madam," she said, "but have you paid for two seats?"

The stout woman was speechless.

"Oh," went on the mouse colored one, "I thought you had. Please move along, then."

And the other moved, but I feel sure she had apoplexy when she got out of that car. You could see it coming on.—Washington Post.

Dangerous Rat Poison.

A favorite method of killing the huge rats that infest the lumber camps in northern Pennsylvania is rather hazardous for the lumbermen themselves. They catch a big rattlesnake alive, hold it to the ground by putting a forked stick across its back, and then place in front of it a piece of calf's liver. The rattler is teased, and in its anger bites the meat over and over again. In fact, all of its poison is thus injected into the liver, which is then put where the rats can get it. In a Potter county camp 18 rats were killed in one night by nibbling at snake poisoned meat.—Detroit Free Press.

The Barber's Advice.

Joachim, the violinist, once entered a smart London hairdresser's to get his very plentiful locks cut. He wears these rather long behind, and intimated as much to the barber, whereupon that astute person replied: "I would not wear it too long, sir. If you do, you'll look just like one of them fiddling chaps."—London Gentlewoman.

The memory of a beloved mother will often warm the heart and sway the life of a strong man as her presence never did when, as a boy, she yearned over him.

Huxley's tables of the weights of man show that the human body is made up of 13 different elements, of which five are gases and eight solids.

To say little and perform much is the characteristic of a great man.

STANFORD'S ONLY SON.

The Child In Whose Honor the University Was Built.

No prince or potentate, no founder of a nation or emancipator of a race, was ever honored with so magnificent a monument as that erected to perpetuate the memory of a 15-year-old boy at Palo Alto, about 30 miles south of San Francisco, on the coast division of the Southern Pacific railroad. This child, the son of Leland and Jane Lathrop Stanford, died some years ago in Rome while he was making a tour of Europe with his tutor. His father and mother almost doted him and dedicated one of the largest fortunes that man has ever accumulated entirely to the education of other people's children, who from this time on forever are to render homage to his name.

Everything is preserved as he left it. The room he occupied in the great villa, which has sheltered so much wealth and luxury and gayety, has never been disturbed. His playthings lie as he placed them when he started away for a few months of pleasure. A toy railroad that was laid across the lawn and through the shrubbery to amuse him and give him a practical knowledge of the occupation of his father, and that which he was expected to follow, still lies there. Its rusty rails are pathetic witnesses to a memory that must not be erased, and a shed is pointed out in which the tiny cars and locomotives, which cost thousands of dollars, are preserved.

His crude cabinet of curios, marked with his boyish hand, is the nucleus of a $1,000,000 museum; 8,500 acres of the best farming land in America, the finest stock farm in the world, with 17 or 18 high bred horses, 8,000 acres of vines, valuable real estate in the city of San Francisco, thousands of thoroughbred cattle and personal property, which has been inventoried at $18,000,000 for taxation, but is believed to be worth much more, were placed in the hands of a board of trustees, who were to erect a university, to be called by his name and lend the influence of the child in shaping the character and developing the manhood and the womanhood of generations that are to come.

His bones lie in a stately mausoleum erected in a conspicuous place upon the campus, and those of his father were lately placed beside them with great ceremony and sorrow. A niche remains for the mother's casket, when the death angel calls her name. Then the great bronze doors are to be sealed, the key is to be melted, and the dust that is sheltered by the massive walls is to lie undisturbed until the last trumpet sounds, for the Stanford family will be extinct.—San Francisco Letter in Chicago Record.

THE OLD BOOK CANVASSER.

He Was on His Deathbed, but Was Business to the Last.

The old book canvasser was dying.

"It is hard, very hard," he murmured, "to have this happen just as I had been given exclusive ground for a work which is bound to sell like shot."

Then, glancing at the sobbing friends who stood around his bedside, he said:

"Soon all that will be left of me is a sainted memory. I shall have departed, as Shakespeare—whose works in ten volumes at 3s. 6d. each, or £1 13s. 6d. for the set, I have often sold—remarks, to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. But do not weep. I have one last request to make of you. Promise me that you will grant it."

"We will," replied all present in choking accents.

"I have your word—yours, Uncle Joe, and yours, Aunt Matilda, and Bill's and Cousin Jim's and Dr. Slaughter's?"

"You have," was the unanimous response.

"Then," said the dying man, with animation, "I shall put each of you down for a set of Wassel's 'New History of the World Before the Flood,' in 12 volumes, full morocco, at £10 per set. The entire work will be delivered to each of you within a week."

One by one the sorrowing friends filed out, too full for utterance.

"That little stroke of business gets me an A1 monument," said the agent, addressing his wife. "And now suppose you send round for the undertaker, and I'll see if I can't get him to invest in a set and take it out in trade."—London Tit-Bits.

No Good Heroines.

The one great defect in the late Robert Louis Stevenson's writings has always been in his inability to make a woman. There have been attempts of late to knock down this oft repeated, often referred to statement. Whatever the truth may be, his girls are rarely good company, and few of them are human beings at all. The unsympathetic Mamie in "The Wrecker" is very living, it must be owned, but she is exceptional. Esther, in "The Story of a Lie," barely breathes—only just enough to make your dislike of her a reality. What is wanting in her and in most of the others? Stevenson differentiated, conceived complex girl characters, invented personal traits, gave them very human vices and foibles; but it is all of no avail. He was working entirely from the outside, and this is rather remarkable in a man of such delicately sensitive and even feminine instincts. Perhaps his failures arose from a very frequent source of such—an exaggeration of the differences between the male and female character.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Paying Business.

The Buffalo Express says there are two men in that city who make a good living by acting as relief men for small druggists who like a half day off occasionally and whose business is not so extensive as to justify the employment of a clerk regularly. The law requires that a drug store shall always be in charge of a licensed pharmacist. These men have a regular round of druggists whom they serve. They are rarely employed at one place for more than half a day at a time, but they are kept constantly busy, and manage to make better wages than if they were hired by the week.

His Golden Wedding.

Dibbins—Coming around to my golden wedding next week?

Browkis (indignantly)—Your golden wedding! Why, man, you're not 35.

Dibbins—No; but I've bagged an heiress.—Exchange.

It seems incredible, but it is nevertheless a fact that the Lapp frequently sleeps upon the mountain plateaus with no other covering than the snow and the clothes he wears.

Practically all the 110,000 Chinese in this country registered in 1894 under the Chinese registration law, thus securing the right to return here after leaving.

Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.—Emerson.

TIMID MEN'S ERRORS.

THEY SUFFER A GREAT DEAL FROM A MISTAKEN NOTION.

A Typical American Said to Be Marvelously Resourceful—Timid Men Do Not Often Arouse the Noble Absorbing Passion In Women.

We are timid at all times, but some men seem born especially timid and grow more so the longer they live. Unless they make a bold stand against their inclinations in this respect, they are not likely to increase their little stock of self esteem, and they are fortunate if they gain a livelihood.

The writer has cause to remember one of his attacks of timidity. He had embarked, not too wisely, in a stock exchange speculation with an acquaintance. That same evening he hurried to the latter's house and said he was so tortured by anxiety that he would like to be out of the enterprise. The other laughed and said that he would take all the risks if he might have all the profits. He there and then guaranteed the writer against loss, on condition that he would be satisfied with the return of his original investment. The result was that the timid man stood where he was, and the other made 50 per cent on the purchase.

Unless he struggles hard against his instincts, the timid man is bound to have to suffer a deal of despair, if only in the earning of bread and cheese. He is apt to get into a groove and think that because he is there he is safe and snug for life. He makes no allowance for the accidents of existence just because it frightens him to imagine they may occur to him. And so when, through no fault of his own, he is thrown out of employment, it is as if the world were suddenly turned upside down.

Contrast him with the typical American whose determination and resource are marvelous to some of the rest of us. This gentleman, having failed as a printer, turns hopefully to a farm, and if that also works out badly consoles himself with the thought that he is cut out for trade and straightway takes a shop.

We once knew a city magnate who tendered us words of great comfort upon occasion. "My boy," he said, "the best step I ever made in my career was a downward step. I was getting £120 a year, but I liked not the faint prospects of that office. I therefore joined Messrs. B—— on £70 a year." Thirty years afterward this gentleman was "Messrs. B——" himself, with thousands a year income. The thing for the timid man to do is to impress upon himself one important truth. He fancies that he is quite extraordinarily timid and humble; that hardly any one can be found so unfortunately endowed. But it is nothing of the kind. The majority of men are innately timid. Call it supremely cautious, if you will. Perceiving, however, that you are undoubtedly timid, other men immediately assume an air of audacity, which deceives you if it does not deceive themselves. A certain brave man who lived for years among the Maoris, before they were anything like civilized, says of courage: "I don't believe in it at all nor ever did, but there is something far better, which has carried me through several serious scrapes with calm and safety—I mean the appearance of courage. If you have this, you may drive the world before you."

This is comforting and more than plausible. Experience confirms the truth of it. So do Lord Wolseley and other men who have had to do with soldiers in time of battle. So, too, does Emerson, the quiet thinker and unraveler of the tangled roots of the mind.

"Always do what you are afraid to do," says Emerson, quoting some one else. And again: "Every man is actually weak and apparently strong. To himself he seems weak, to others formidable. You are afraid of, Grim, but Grim also is afraid of you."

Words like these ought to the timid man, not yet enlightened about his neighbors, to be worth much, perhaps millions, perhaps the premiership in England.

The unenlightened timid man is overwhelmed with fear when he does something that seems likely to land him in difficulties. He would rather hide his head in a bag than face the trouble. But here, also, if we will only see it, he may have his profit as well as his momentary loss. As Ernest Renan reminds us, "He who can commit blunders with impunity is always certain to succeed."

A roughish road to success, though, and not the one to be immediately recommended if an easier offers.

As may be supposed, upon a fair knowledge of feminine nature, with women the timid man is likely to win no great regard. They may love him, of course, especially the stronger among them, who see in him their ordained complement and mate. But nothing is less likely to induce in them the noble absorbing passion which the best of women oftentimes feel for the bold and determined man.

The timid man who tries to be contented with his inborn timidity looks, when suitably married, like a small cockerel trying to nestle under the wings of a somewhat assuming hen. It may be comfortable for him, but it certainly isn't dignified.

If men are to be deceived by the appearance of courage in other men, it ought not to be difficult for a man to deceive a woman also. Nor is there anything very shameful about such deceit, for it is only by constant practice of it that we can get near to the real virtue of courage, of which at first our efforts at valor are but the phantoms.

"It's just the jumping in that I didn't like the first time," a man who had been the means of saving four persons from drowning in canals at different times said to the writer.

He was a hero because he declined to be deterred by his physical disinclination for a sudden plunge into cold, dirty water. Otherwise he would have been a coward.—Household Words.

From an Orthodox Standpoint.

In the east truth is everything, man is nothing. It must not be popularized or preached. It has always been hidden away in obscure places, kept out of the reach of the multitude. Every one is familiar with the terrible penalties prescribed in the law books (dharma shastras) for those who without warrant should come to know it. The publication of books containing it is a novelty, unsanctioned, indefensible from the orthodox standpoint. Before printing was introduced the palm leaf books belonging to saint and scholar were cast into the tank ere they died, lest they should fall into unworthy hands.—Contemporary Review.

A Good Guess.

"Papa!"

"What is it, Johnny?"

"I read a poem in my school reader which spoke of 'dogs of high degree.'"

"Well?"

"Papa, does that mean Skye terriers?"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

KING ELECTRICITY.

FARMER DUNN PREDICTS A REVOLUTION FOR EARTHLY FOLKS.

The Whole Atmosphere Soaked With Electricity—The Day Coming When It Will Supply Light, Heat and Motive Power. Coal a Curiosity.

Elias B. Dunn, the weather observer, has been studying atmospheric electricity. The sergeant, as they used to call him, the farmer, as they call him now, said that he will live to see the day when electricity, collected from the atmosphere and stored by some means which an Edison or a Tesla will have to devise, will revolutionize the world.

The prophet expects that cities will be lighted and heated by atmospheric electricity; that railway trains and cars will be run, lighted and heated by it; that coal will become a curiosity; that steam heating will be granny talk to the children of the next generation; that the telegraph and telephone companies will lose their monopolies; that war will become a farce, because a touch of electricity will make the British grenadiers or the German Uhlans or the Scotch highlanders sit down on the cold ground powerless; that even the dreams of communication with the inhabitants of Mars will become realities, and that a man will be able to strike up electricity as he does a parlor match.

There will be no more trolley strikes, because there will be no more trolleys. Mankind will tap the atmosphere for almost every convenience or necessity, except food and clothing, and even the clothing will be woven and the food cooked by atmospheric electricity. Street cleaning will be as easy as the magician's "Presto, change!" and everybody will live comparatively happy ever after.

Mr. Dunn is sure that his ideas are practical and practicable. The atmosphere is his constant study, and having introduced general humidity to the public as the principal element in uncomfortable days he has determined that the most potent element for good in the air we breathe shall no longer be wasted.

"Why," he said, "the whole atmosphere is soaked with electricity. The earth, as is well known, is a storehouse of electricity. That it passes from the clouds to the earth we can see in every thunderstorm. Earth is a good conductor, especially damp earth, and water is the best conductor possible.

"Every person is possessed of body electricity. The vital force is all in the electrical power you contain in your body. When the day is damp, you become weakened through the loss of your bodily electricity, because the atmosphere is a greater conductor of the electrical fluid than your body, and consequently what is in your body will pass to this moist, damp air.

"That is the cause of that tired feeling. This passing of the electricity to the atmosphere enervates you to such a degree that a person in a naturally weak state will collapse or become much worse by the loss of this bodily electricity.

"The atmosphere being charged with electricity, and the earth being a storehouse for it, if there were some controllable method of storage devised by which you could draw off a moderate amount of electricity at will and keep that force on tap all the time, with an appliance by which power could be generated—and there is no reason why that can't be done—then atmospheric electricity would make all the wheels in the world go round.

"The coal barons would be done up," said Farmer Dunn savagely, thinking of the coal bill for his house in Brooklyn. "There would be no more need of coal. There ought to be enough electricity in the atmosphere to supply light and heat as well as to do all the work except the housework. I'm afraid it won't do away with the servant girl question, though it will modify it. I expect to live to see the day of atmospheric electricity on tap. It will run everything on earth.

"It is well known that there is a greater number of deaths in the early morning, say from 1 a. m. to 4 a. m., than at any other time. Dickens was aware of that, but he didn't know the reason. You remember that poor old Peggotty, in 'David Copperfield,' went out with the tide. That's right. And it is in the early morning, that the daily ebb of the atmosphere occurs, when the daily atmospheric pressure is least. If at that time the atmosphere is in a state of saturation, very heavily charged with humidity, then the electric force leaves a person's body and flows to the atmosphere, greatly debilitating him when he is in a weakened condition. Now, should a person in that state be kept in extremely dry surroundings, so that he could be furnished with an adequate supply of artificial electricity and at the same time have the humidity reduced, there would be, in my opinion, a greater chance of prolonging life.

"If the doctors could provide means to supply in such circumstances artificial electricity instead of natural, it would probably be very beneficial. Just think of it! Here we are, spending millions of dollars to generate electricity, when it is all around us, and we are breathing it! Here's another thing: When a current of electricity is generated, where does it go? It can't die. It is somewhere. I should judge that it is simply adding to the amount of electricity in the atmosphere.

"It is natural to suppose that as long as the earth is given to us for useful purposes the atmosphere was not given for nothing. Of course it gives us health and breath, as the earth gives us what we eat, but since the atmosphere contains electricity, and we can use the earth as a power for carrying it, as is done by telegraph companies, why not use the electricity in the atmosphere?

"Once begin to use it, and there is no telling where it would end. War with atmospheric electricity as a factor would have to cease. The problem of signaling to Mars would be solved. With atmospheric electricity in control we could communicate with all the inhabited planets."—New York World.

Escape From Justice.

"Gag him!"

"Put the ice cold iron in his mouth!"

"Tie his head back so he can't move it!"

At this critical moment Mr. Finkenbinder woke with a start from a horrible dream in which a lot of ferocious horses had got hold of him and were using him as he was in the habit of using his own horse.—Chicago Tribune.

"I'm going to call my baby Charles," said the author, "after Lamb, because he is such a dear little lamb." "Oh, I call him William Dean," said the friend. "He Howells so much."

The Feast of Lanterns is a Chinese holiday. It is celebrated by an unusual and very splendid display of lanterns, fireworks and illuminations of all kinds.

A LAWYER'S WIT.

Stories About the Late George M. Stearns of Massachusetts.

The Springfield Republican prints the following stories about the late George M. Stearns:

You know an Irishman, with his brogue, will often unconsciously make that hackneyed joke formed by the phonetic semblance of lawyer to liar. One day Mr. Stearns was sitting at his desk when an old Irish woman poked in her head at the door. "Are ye a lyer?" she asked. "Yes," roared Mr. Stearns, "the worst in Massachusetts."

There was another lawyer down in Connecticut named Thompson, according to Mr. Stearns, who was trying a case when he ran across a witness for the opposition who was very positive of what he had to say. And after he had tried to make him change, without any great success for some time, he asked:

"Do you know what my name is?"

"Yes, it's Thompson."

"You're sure of that, too, aren't you?"

"Yes."

"But you never saw me before today. Perhaps my name is Thompson, and perhaps it isn't. How do you know?"

"Well," said the witness, "all I know is that just before the court began I was standing in the barroom over there, and when somebody came along and said 'Have a drink, Thompson?' you were the man that stopped right up and took it."

When Mr. Stearns and John Wells were partners in Chicopee, the former was awakened at midnight and hauled down stairs in his nightshirt by a farmer from Granby, with a fight over a boundary line. The excited farmer made no apologies, but set to work at once explaining the case, getting down on his knees and making a map on the floor. After listening for half an hour, shivering in his nightshirt, Mr. Stearns finally got in a word. "Now," he says, "I can't handle this case, though I'd like to. Mr. Wells is the man who does all the real estate business. You go right over there now and ring the bell, and if he won't come down at first just tell him I sent you on important business." So the farmer trotted off to see the unfortunate Mr. Wells, and Mr. Stearns went up again to bed.

When the Connecticut valley history was being got out, an agent came around to Mr. Stearns' office and wanted to have him put his picture in it. He refused. "But," said the man, "you have done a good many things of note, and people will want to see you." "Oh, that's all right," said Mr. Stearns, "but I'm thinking of doing a lot of mean things before I die, and I don't want to have my picture around where people will be staring at it."

A MONSTER CHESTNUT.

The Largest Tree of Its Kind Growing on American Soil.

According to Dr. George W. Russell of Hartford, the largest chestnut tree now growing on American soil is one standing in the town of Mansfield, in the above named state, on the land of a Mr. Whipple Green. It is in an open pasture, about three-fourths of a mile east of Mansfield station and only about 50 rods from the owner's residence. The circumference of the tree at a height of four feet from the ground, which is sufficiently high to be clear of the gnarled roots at the buttressed base, is 23 feet and 3 inches—23¼ feet. It is heavily buttressed with exposed roots of enormous size, which would make the actual circumference at the base not less than 54 feet.

There are four immense branches to the original stem. The first, which puts out at a height of 10 or 12 feet from the base, is 16 feet 3 inches in diameter two feet one from the fork which separates it from the parent stem and extends laterally, with a slight upward pitch, to a distance of 49 feet from the main shoot. The above is the largest branch of this titanic nut bearer, although there are at least three others almost equal to it in both length and diameter.

Some of the higher and larger branches have been broken by the winds which have whistled through them for the last two and a half centuries, and on this account the tree is not perfectly symmetrical. However, it is what would be called a noble specimen of its kind, as will be seen from the following figures on its general dimensions: Average diameter of main trunk between ground and first branch, 15¼ feet; total height, 97 feet; diameter of spread from southwest to northwest, 83 feet, and from northwest to southeast, 100 feet.—St. Louis Republic.

She Forgot the Baby.

A rather arousing story is told on a young society matron. The daughter of wealthy and indulgent parents, she had never known a care until she assumed the responsibility of housekeeping at the time of her marriage a few years ago. She is now a mother. Her younger sister was seen recently in a street car with a child in her arms.

"Whose baby is that?" inquired a friend, who was rather astonished to see the young lady taking care of a child.

"Oh, it is sister's!" she replied. "She was out at the house last night, and when she left for home forgot the baby. I am taking it to her now."

"But how did she forget her baby?" inquired the surprised friend.

"She knew she was forgetting something when she left, but could not think what it was."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Memory System.

A well known Boston lady and her daughter, who are both unfortunate in remembering names, received a call one day from a Mrs. Wheeler. On her departure one said: "Do let us remember her name that we may speak to her at the Blank's tea. I have it. We can remember it by association. Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines, don't you see?" Unfortunate, however, the two forgetful ones owned a Wilcox & Gibbs machine, so at the Blank's tea Mrs. Wheeler was rather astonished to be first effusively greeted by the mother with:

"How do you do, Mrs. Wilcox?"

While a few moments after the daughter exclaimed:

"So pleased to meet you again, Mrs. Gibbs."—Boston Bulletin.

Her Daughter's Husband.

A traveler saw a woman take a man by the collar, yank him up the steps into a railroad car, jam him down into a seat, pile up a valise and two big brown baskets with loose covers and long handles at his feet and say:

"Now, sit there until I help Mary Jane on the car and don't move till I come back."

When the woman reached the door, the traveler said to her:

"Is that man your husband?"

"N-a-w!" roared the woman. "He's my daughter's husband, and she hasn't spirit enough to say her soul is her own."—Philadelphia Times.

PULQUE.

The Plant That Is Regarded In Mexico as the Poor Man's Cow.

The picturesque maguey plant, of which our century plant is a diminutive species, is found almost everywhere in Mexico. It looks so royal, even amid the foliage of the tropics, that it would seem to belong to the gardens of the dons and grandees, but it is cultivated chiefly by the Mexican Indian races, and is regarded as the poor man's cow. It is of slow growth, and when it reaches maturity it is milked until it dies, and a young plant is set in its place.

The juice of the maguey plant is called pulque—pronounced poolkay—and is a national beverage among the poor of Mexico. When fermented, it tastes like sour milk, and it is in this condition that it is commonly used. It is slightly intoxicating when taken in large quantities, and of late the same moral objection has been brought against it as against light wines, ale and common beer. It is said to make people dull, sleepy and lazy.

It has become a somewhat famous remedy for diseases of the kidneys, as people who use it are said to be exempt from such weaknesses. A like claim has been made for sour milk and buttermilk. Many Americans go to Mexico to drink pulque as a medicine. What its real value is in such cases remains to be determined. We can see how the pulque habit, once formed, might lead to other habits which might prove seriously detrimental.

It is a curious sight in the city of Mexico to see the pulque venders come down from the hills of the country with sacks of the milk on their backs. Their bronze faces are not devoid of beauty, but are so serious as to indicate a hard life. They look like pack horses.

"Let us go out and see an Indian milk his cow," said a Mexican gentleman to an American boy visiting his hacienda.

The Indian went to a large pulque plant and cut out the main stem. He then inserted a gourdlike object, exhausted the air in it and so drew into it the sweet milk, which he poured into his sack. He then put back the main stalk.

"He will not have to milk his cow again," said the Mexican. "Milk will gather in the cavity for months. So you see he has the advantage over you Americans."—Youth's Companion.

NAPOLEON'S STOMACH ACHE.

It Played an Important Part In the Defeat of the French.

Suddenly, in the midst of an order to General Vandamme, who was to head off the retreat near Kulm, 100 miles to the north, the emperor gave a sharp cry, clapped a hand over his lower waistcoat buttons and doubled up completely, unable to think or act.

Napoleon had the stomach ache.

You laugh at this, but let me tell you there is nothing so demoralizing as pain. Headache and indigestion have wrecked more than one great cause. Men who can withstand armies have surrendered to the toothache. Napoleon was never victorious on the sea because he was always too seasick to command in person. Napoleon could not endure pain and lost his crown through a stomach ache. For the cramp that caught him that day at Pirna kept him from pursuing his routed foes, and with that failure to act began the conqueror's downfall.

At all events, he gave up his plan of conducting the pursuit in person. He returned to Dresden. Disaster fell upon his generals whenever they fought without him. Oudinot was beaten at Grossbeeren; Macdonald was overthrown at Katzbach; Vandamme was captured at Kulm; Ney was routed at Dennewitz. The allies turned back. With fresh troops swelling their recovering ranks they drew about the man they had sworn to destroy.

His vassals forsook him; his tributaries deserted him. France was left alone, and yielding to the advice of his marshals rather than following his own wise judgment Napoleon gave up his plan of marching upon Berlin. His enemies drew about him, they inclosed him in a ring of steel, and on the 16th of October, 1813, the emperor and his men stood at bay under the walls of quaint old Leipsic, a handful against a host.

That bloodiest battle of modern times has been called the Battle of the Nations.

It was France against all Europe. For three days it raged. Ninety-four thousand men were killed or wounded. Then the Saxons in the ranks of France went over in a body to the enemy. Retreat was a necessity. Napoleon was beaten.—"A Boy of the First Empire," by Elbridge S. Brooks, in St. Nicholas.

The Brook Farm House Today.

The Brook Farm house is now a German orphan asylum, supported by some union of charities in Boston, writes Hezekiah Butterworth in The Ladies' Home Journal. Large additions have been made to the solid house associated with Professor Ripley's literary and philosophical community, then called the "phalanstery." To an eye like Thoreau's it would be regarded as a beautiful estate, but its charms are subtle and simple. The brook sings forever by the roadside under the pond willows and goes winding through matted grass of rich pastures to the river Charles, that glitters afar, a silver sheen guarded by priestly savins. The hills are heatsed with pines. A little way from the old house is the so called Margaret Fuller cottage, and a little beyond, in a long, cloudy cloister of pines that forever chant the monotonous sweetness of the passing world's life, is Pulpit rock, where, according to tradition, the apostle Eliot used to preach.

Prussian Dairymaids.

In the great Elbing dairies in West Prussia the dairymaids are not permitted to wear corsets. The different grades of proficiency are indicated by the caps worn; the milkmaids wear white caps, the pupils white also, with the addition, however, of black velvet bands, and the dairy teachers caps with silver lace. Many daughters of the landed nobility take a course in this work, but all alike wear the uniform prescribed. This is not a skirt, but waist and knickerbockers. It is found that this is the most cleanly and comfortable and serviceable in an occupation subject to various accidents.

First School In Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes are said to have taught the first school in Chicago, in a log house, in 1831. Location unknown. John S. Wright built the first schoolhouse in 1835, and a Miss Chappel was the teacher. This was the beginning of the public school system in Chicago.

A Doubtful Reformation.

Fuddy—They tell me that Mart Tenny has reformed and that he isn't drinking any more.

Duddy—Isn't drinking any more! Of course not; how in time could he?—Boston Transcript.

PRINCE KWAN KUNG.

THE CHINESE GOD OF WAR IN THE TEMPLE AT LOS ANGELES.

A Beautiful Joss house With Many Gods and Inscriptions—Forms of Worship That Look Silly to an American—The Story of Prince Kwan Kung.

One of the finest Chinese temples in America is found in the city of Los Angeles, the metropolis of southern California. It is the property of the Kung Chow company. The entrance of the building bears the Chinese inscription, "Purify thyself by fasting and self denial."

On the first floor is the assembly room, or guild hall, of the company, over the door of which is a gilt inscription reading, "Honesty is the bond of association." The proper place of worship is on the second floor, constantly guarded by an old gray haired Tao priest. On the veranda, over the door, is a red tablet bearing the inscription, "Leet Shing Kung," or "Pantheon of the Holy Gods." Worship offered at this temple is accepted by all the gods. On either side of the door are three red tablets, with gilt inscriptions. One chandelier and two lanterns of enormous size hang from the ceiling. In a corner stands the furnace where paper money and other sacrifices are burned.

Entering the temple from the veranda we come to an isolated folded door that is never opened except when the idol is carried forth in procession. Over the door hangs a magnificent monumental gateway piece of carved and gilded woodwork. It is a most artistic composition of miniature temples, festooned with flowers, amid which are throned the principal gods and goddesses of the Chinese pantheon. Behind the folded doors are two altars bearing the utensils of sacrifices, the joss sticks and the five sacred implements, consisting of an urn, two candlesticks and two vases. The front of the altars is set with elaborate carved work representing scenes of feudal times, the pageantry of royal courts or figures of sages and kings, illustrious generals and statesmen, mingled with gorgeous peacocks and fabulous birds.

After passing the two altars, with their costly service of urns, censers, bowls and vases, we stand in front of the high altar, which contains five images, the highest being Kwan Kung, the god of war. The four images below him are Ju Chong, his bodyguard and grand executive; Yu Tung, his grand secretary, who records all the doings of men, and two lieutenants. This shrine is of beautifully carved wood, decorated with embroidered draperies and tinseled ornaments. Before the shrine a flame is always burning, and bits of lighted punk make a pleasant aroma. Two halberds, about 10 feet long, stand in front of the high altar. There is also a stand of miniature battleflags of various colors. In a corner is another stand, containing a bass drum and a heavy ball, used to wake the god or call his attention when worshipers are present.

The walls are adorned with bright colored tablets bearing eulogistic inscriptions to the gods. One in crimson reads, "Thy grace abounds like ocean waves." A purple tablet says, "The breath of the gods fills heaven and earth."

A Chinese temple has no fixed time for religious services. The worshiper comes when he has something to pray about. Family sickness, adverse fortune or some risky business undertaking drives him to the oracle. As he enters he lights his candles and incense, kneels upon a mat in front of the altar and calls upon the god by name three times. The priest then takes up two semioval blocks of wood called yum yuong puey, bows toward the idol, says his litany and tosses them up. The success of his supplications depends upon the position in which these blocks fall. If they both fall in the same position, the god is not at home or is in a bad mood. If the blocks fall one with the flat side turned up and and the other with the flat surface turned down, the god is supposed to be ready to listen. The worshiper now knocks his head three times three upon the floor and offers up his petitions. This done, the priest takes a cylindrical bamboo pot containing bamboo slips about 15 inches in length, each marked with a number. These are called sticks of fate and are shaken together, with the ends turned to the idol, till one is jostled out. The priest or temple keeper looks at the number, consults his books and hunts up the answer given to the man's prayer. The drum beats, and the bell tolls.

Offerings of imitation paper money are burned in the furnace and are miraculously changed by the fire into spiritual cash. It takes only about ten minutes to burn candles, incense and paper money, say his prayers, cast his lot and be on his way home.

Of all the gods worshiped by the Cantonese in America Kwan Kung is the most popular. He is the hero of their ballads, novels and dramas, the embodiment of Chinese patriotism. In life he was a distinguished general, who, during the reign of the Emperor Lau Pey, conquered the various tribes then inhabiting the country and welded them into one great Chinese empire, called the Middle Flowery Kingdom. It was not until 800 years after his death, however, that he became a god. The occasion of his canonization is said to have been the drying up of the salt wells in the province of Shansi, a calamity that caused widespread misery. The emperor and his ministers are said to have prepared written prayers, which were burned and conveyed to heaven in the smoke. An hour had scarcely elapsed when, as the legend says, Kwan Kung, riding his red charger, appeared in the midheaven and informed his majesty that his petitions could not be granted till a temple was erected to his honor. No time was lost. Hundreds of masons were set to work, and when the top stone was set in its place the wells once more yielded their supplies.

It is said that during the rebellion of 1855 the hero appeared to the commander in chief of the imperial forces, directing the plan for the campaign and assisting in the battle that led to the overthrow of the rebels at Nankin. Grateful for this interposition, the Emperor Hien Tung placed him on the same rank with Confucius in the national pantheon, and Kwan Kung was henceforth known as the god of war, whose full apotheosis title is the Faithful, Brave, and All Compassionate Prince Kwan Kung, the god of war.

The New Woman.

"I suppose you voted Tuesday?"

She—Mercy, no! I noticed that almost every one else went that day, and I detest a crowd, so I'll run over next Tuesday.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Way to Settle It.

Mrs. Symps—What makes you and your husband look so miserable tonight?

Mrs. Nuwed—Oh, we had a quarrel as to which of us was the happier.—New York Herald.

THE SKATER'S PARADISE.

Holland the Country Where All the World Skates When There Is Ice.

Holland is the paradise of skaters. In that odd country, "where up trains run on the down line and the cows are tied to the ceiling by their tails," a great many things go by contraries, and skating is one of them. The weary waiting for a black frost to solidify the waters of deep lakes and treacherous ponds, which in England tantalizes the possessor of "Acmes," prevents his sleeping o' nights and drives skatemakers to suicide, is to the Dutchman an unknown mortification.

Skating is indeed almost the only violent exercise for which the Dutchman has any liking, and in the winter he holds high carnival on the ice. The number of skating clubs between northern Brabant and Groningen is infinite, but it is the provinces north of the Zuyder Zee—Friesland and Groningen—that the best skaters are to be found. These are the classical training grounds of the Dutch ice artists.

When there is likelihood of a frost, the only thing necessary to secure a good "surface" is to open the sluices used for irrigation and inundate the great flat meadows. The operation is superintended by representatives of the skating clubs in the neighborhood. A place of some 6,000 or 8,000 feet in circumference is staked out around a given point, the water is allowed to flow in until it is of a convenient depth, and the sluices are then closed. Directly the ice is sufficiently thick a number of workmen are told off to keep it clear of snow, should any fall, and to sweep it carefully at frequent intervals.

Then begin a succession of skating competitions. These competitions are got up by the local skating club. Sometimes they are international, but clubs and individuals are constantly competing among themselves. The prizes offered on these occasions are often of a considerable money value, and the funds for providing them are supplied by the small sum charged for admission to the skating ground and the entrance fees paid by the competitors.

The competitions are usually of three classes—swiftness, elegance and the clearing of obstacles. The latter is amazingly difficult, even to experts. Yet there are in Holland a large number of skaters who can with ease and grace clear, in full career, the straw covered spaces intended to represent natural obstacles upon the ice.—London Standard.

BOSTON'S TREMONT HOUSE.

A Pamphlet Printed In 1830 Describes What Was Then a Wonder.

A curious relic has been found recently in the shape of a pamphlet describing the Tremont House, probably the only copy in existence, which was published in 1830 by Gray & Bowen of Boston.

It contains 94 pages and is finely illustrated, 74 pages being devoted to cuts and plates. Excavation was begun in June, 1828, by a company incorporated by the legislature in 1824-5, and on the July 4th following the cornerstone was laid by the Massachusetts Charitable association. The building was completed in August, 1829, and opened in October.

The dining room was heated from two open fireplaces and was regarded as a very fine apartment in those days. The reading room was free to guests, but a small annual subscription was required from others.

Rainwater was used in the kitchen from a reservoir in the yard, and a well was also drawn upon in the belief that it was inexhaustible. A cistern was placed in Tremont place, another in the cellar and two in the attic. Lead pipes were used and at that time were considered wonderful, as was also the use of mortar in the flooring.

It was considered to be extremely well guarded against fire, and the staircases were thought so wide that inmates could easily escape by them, no matter how rapid the conflagration might be.

The doric portico and stained glass skylight were the two features in which the greatest pride was taken, and the description closes by saying that up to the time of writing the patronage received by the house warranted the belief that it would be beneficial as well as ornamental to the city.

The book is valued at $100. It was published "to satisfy a curiosity which numerous inquiries for a description of the Tremont House were supposed to indicate."—Boston Globe.

A Safe Business.

A big, burly looking fellow, a picture of health and strength, walked into the office of a prominent accident insurance company the other day and applied for a policy.

"Certainly," said the secretary. "Are you engaged in any hazardous business?"

"Not in the least," replied the applicant.

"Does your business make it necessary for you to handle loaded firearms or weapons of any kind?"

"No, sir."

"Would your business ever require you to be where there were excited crowds—for instance, at a riot or a fire?"

"Very seldom."

"Is your business such as to render you liable to street cars or runaway horses?"

"No, sir."

"Does your business throw you in contact with the criminal classes?"

"Very rarely indeed, sir."

"I guess you are eligible. What is your business?"

"I am a policeman."—New York Dispatch.

A Microbe That Is Hard to Kill.

Professor Renk, who is engaged in making some interesting experiments on the vitality of the comma bacilli, the so called "microbe of cholera," has found that they will live for some time and exhibit all their usual liveliness in a temperature 10 degrees colder than freezing. A single "culture" of these germs in a bowl of beef broth, reduced to a temperature of from 5 to 7 degrees below the zero of the centigrade thermometer, which is about the same as 20 to 23 above the zero mark of the Fahrenheit instrument, were unusually lively at the end of 100 hours' exposure. He found, however, that as they were uninterruptedly exposed to such a degree of cold for a longer period than that mentioned above they gradually lost vitality and at the end of five days were perfectly lifeless and utterly unable to do damage should they be taken into the human system.—St. Louis Republic.

A Sight at Night.

Smytho—Too bad Miss Brown's so awfully nearsighted, isn't it, Chawles?

Chumley—Y-e-as, me boy.

Smytho—Why, d'ye know, I've been told she weahs her glasses to bed.

Chumley—How's that, Haw-wy?

Smytho—So's she can wecoognize the people she meets in her dweams.—Philadelphia Times.

THE THRUSH.

Hush!
'Tis the full hearted thrush.
How calm,
When winter's sun burns red and low
In the orchard where the snowdrops blow,
He mellows in the sunset glow
His psalm!

Hush!
'Tis the first melting gush.
Then slowly,
In notes by all of earth untaught,
Each tone it seems a liquid thought,
He pours rich meanings all unsought,
Most holy.

Hush!
When the ripe warblings rush
And thrill,
Sudden, mid wrestlings of delight,
A pause, as stormclouds break, and bright
A lake of heaven's blue summer light
Hangs still!

Hush!
Soft steal by yonder bush,
And gaze.
How broad that pale brown speckled breast
Swells in soft fullness toward the west!
Its very being cannot rest
For praise.

Hush!
Fresh, mid eve's fading flush,
That voice.
All song, and supplied by the dew,
With tremulous flute notes wakes anew
Delicious challenges. Ah, few
Rejoice!

—Charles A. Fox.

THE FEAR OF DEATH.

We Fall on Guard, and, After All, Meet but a Friend.

The fear of death in the abstract is a natural instinct, and being natural is doubtless a wholesome one. And this being so a constant realization of it is scarcely to be desired. It is much to be questioned whether, to use the imagery of the hymn, the man to whose consciousness it was continually present that his tent was nightly pitched a day's march nearer to his grave would be a useful campaigner. But, in point of fact, there is no danger that it will be so. The story is told of a priest who, under sentence of death in days when the penalty was more common than now, obtained the privilege of preaching to his fellow convicts in like case. It is a scene which is repeated in a thousand different places every Sunday morning, but it is a hundred to one that the situation does not strike either preacher or people unpleasantly, and you will find each going home to dinner as cheerfully as if he carried a special exemption in his pocket. It is best so.

Not to climb a hill till you come to it is a homely maxim, but it is astonishing how much, carried out, it simplifies life. You imagine it to be an Alp that is barring your way, and when you reach the spot it turns out to be a gently rising ground from which you may view the surrounding country before making a fresh start. And so with death. Formidable as it appears from a distance, the more one looks into the subject the more certain it becomes that mankind, when brought to a practical acquaintance with it, have agreed in some blind way to recognize in the enemy whose approaches they have been so unremitting in their efforts to ward off something altogether different from the terrible and hostile force which they have been accustomed to consider it. "We fall on guard, and, after all, it is a friend who comes to meet us."—Nineteenth Century.

Noah's Ark—The Real Thing.

Noah's ark still contains nothing but the primitive species which have been dear to generations of children. The temptation to revise the list has been bravely resisted. If there were any evidence needed that these are the real representatives of the animals saved in the Noachic deluge, we need only point to the fact that there is not among them a single animal from the new world. Not even the kangaroo or the easily identified American bison has been permitted to intrude among the creatures which were let loose upon Mount Ararat.

Color, shape and form have not been modified to suit the notions of an improving age. They are all as lean as we know them in the past. The paint smells just the same. The pigs are still a china gray, spotted with black and yellow. The cows retain their brick red hue, with a blue line along the spine, and the only concession to modern exploration, one so old that perhaps it fixes the date of the stereotyped ark menagerie, is the pair of canaries, in gamboge yellow, which, after all, are only intruders since the middle of the sixteenth century, when Noah's ark perhaps first became the plaything of serious "reformed" children.—Spectator.

His Wife Bought Him.

An instance has been cited at Towson of the purchase in the days of slavery in Maryland of a slave by his wife, who was a free woman. The colored man in question, whose name was Elijah, was owned by a Mr. Dimmott and worked as a teamster for the Rev. John R. Keech, who at that time lived near Fallston, in Hartford county, and was rector of churches in that county and in Baltimore county for about 40 years. After being purchased by his wife Elijah was, of course, free, but he continued for some time to work for the Rev. Mr. Keech. He was paid $10 a month for his services and was also given his board. The first year after being free Elijah did not draw any of his wages until the end of the year, and he then drew the $120 all in a lump. It was a large sum of money for him to have, and he was very proud of it, as before his purchase by his wife his wages were paid to his owner.—Baltimore Sun.

Invisible Ink.

Dissolve in a fluid ounce of distilled water 50 grains of chloride of cobalt, and after the crystals have dissolved add 10 minims of glycerin. Shake this until it is thoroughly mixed. Write upon ordinary paper with this ink, then give it to some one who sits or stands near the stove. As the paper becomes warm the writing will turn blue, but will fade again when exposed to cold or dampness.—New York Ledger.

The Wrong Fellow.

"My little man," said the benign old gentleman to one of the boys while the other was cleaning out the ring, "don't you know it's wrong to win marbles?"

"Well, yer talking to the wrong feller," was the reply. "Yer can preach to Jimmie there, for he's won all the marbles and is three into my agate."—Atlanta Journal.

The huge ruff was brought from Italy to France by Catharine de' Medici. It became so wide that spoons, with handles a foot long, were provided for ladies at dinner, so they could get their victuals to their mouths.

Solomon, according to a Hebrew tradition, could repeat all the Proverbs in his collection.

TRUTHFUL TOURISTS

REMARKABLE STORIES TOLD BY COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

An Account of the Tennessee Man's New Pair of Eyes Starts Them—Two of Them Relate Incidents About Severed Limbs That One Will Take With a Sack of Salt.

"Well," said a drummer to a group of his colleagues sitting around the lobby at the Continental hotel, "here's a great yarn. Have you read about the remarkable cure of blindness?"

"No; let's hear it," was the responsive echo.

The first speaker cast his eyes upon his newspaper and read as follows:

CHICKAMAUGA, Tenn.—A wonderful case that has greatly puzzled local doctors has just been published. About ten years ago Thomas Jinglo, a well to do farmer, was suddenly smitten with blindness. His eyes were in such a horrible condition that a surgeon removed them, leaving a stump of each optic nerve in the socket. The poor farmer was disconsolate at first, but finally became reconciled to his affliction. One day last month he told his wife that he thought he could distinguish the glare of the lamp. Investigation proved that new eyes were gradually forming around the old nerve remnants. Since then his eyesight has gradually improved as his second set of orbs have developed, and the physicians who have investigated the case have no doubt whatever that he will be able to see as perfectly as before.

"This is a great country," said a drummer at the conclusion of the reading. "A glorious country! The effete monarchies of Europe couldn't begin to show such a marvelous case."

"I don't believe a word of it," said another. "It is nothing but a newspaper fake."

"Not so sure about that," said a commercial tourist from Chicago, "for I know of a case somewhat similar, the truth of which I can guarantee. An uncle of mine was crossing Wabash avenue some five years ago when he fell right under a cable car, and before you could say 'Jack Robinson' his right leg was cut off three inches below the knee. He lay for three months in the hospital, and when he was able to hobble about on a wooden peg he sued the railway company for $5,000 damages. The company paid the amount after considerable litigation. One day my uncle determined to get a new and improved artificial leg, but when he went to remove the old pin, which had served him as a temporary makeshift, he found it had grown tight to the bone. In fact, the flesh of the stump was beginning to grow over the wood, and the doctors said it would have to be amputated above the knee to remove it. He refused to submit to the operation. To his surprise he found that the flesh was gradually growing downward, assuming the shape of the original leg. In the course of a year his limb was entirely restored, the wooden stump taking the place of the original bones. The foot began to form, a little club footed, 'tis true, but perfect enough to kick with, and he now goes about as gracefully as you or I."

"That is really marvelous," said one of his audience.

"Yes," said the veracious narrator from Chicago, "the strange part of it is that the railroad company sued him for the recovery of the $5,000, claiming that, as the leg was restored, they were not liable to damages."

Great indignation was expressed at such smallness, after which a gentleman from Rochester took the floor. Said he:

"I can tell you a stranger tale than that, which I know to be absolutely true. Sam Reese, a friend of mine, was bitten in the arm right above the wrist by a rattlesnake last summer in the Rocky mountains. With great presence of mind he fastened a strap above the wound, and by pulling hard managed to stop the circulation of the poisoned blood. Then he jumped on his burro and galloped to town to see a doctor. It was high time! The hand and wrist were swollen to twice their natural size and were almost black. The doctor reached for his knife and instantly amputated the arm at the elbow. It was the only way of saving Sam's life. I felt sorry for the poor fellow, as he was engaged to be married, and that was the arm he did most of his hugging with. Well, Sam recovered, but though his lower arm was gone he complained of feeling an uncomfortable sensation where his wrist should have been. A month passed and still this impression clung to him. He felt a terrible pressure between the elbow and wrist of the missing arm, and at times the pain was so acute that he could not sleep. One day he determined to go back to the Rocky mountains and see the doctor who had performed the amputation.

"'By Jove,' said the surgeon, 'I think I know what ails you!' They went out into the yard, where the doctor dug into the earth and after a short hunt brought up the amputated limb. The strap was still tightly closed over the flesh above the wound. The doctor made haste to unfasten it. 'Now,' he said, 'you can go home in peace. The pressure will not trouble you again.' Sam went home satisfied and has never felt the slightest inconvenience since."

"How do you account for that?" asked a drummer from Boston.

"I don't know. Spiritualists say that the spirit takes the exact form of the human body, limbs and everything, and it is possible that when a limb is cut off the spiritual counterpart remains with the bulk of the body, but still retains a certain consciousness of what is happening to the severed member."—Philadelphia Times.

The Casket In the Window.

"I used to wonder," said Mr. Goslington, "if the sight of caskets displayed in undertakers' windows ever disturbed people. I knew it never did me, but I wondered if it did others, and it seemed to me as though it might frighten children, but only yesterday I saw looking at a beautiful little casket, a child's casket, in an undertaker's window, two little children, a sweet faced, wholesome little girl of about 7, and her brother, a boy of about 9. 'What a cunning little casket!' said the little girl. Her only thought was of its beauty. 'See the little pillow,' said her brother, the older child, more soberly, with a sort of mild awe, but without a trace of fear."—New York Sun.

Spurgeon on Smoking.

Most of the stories about the late Mr. Spurgeon have been told, but here is one which appears in Mr. Adderly's magazine Goodwill which may be new to many: "Many years ago I met the late Mr. Spurgeon, who was a great smoker, at the supper table of a friend. Over our pipes he said: 'Once a pious lady took me to task about my smoking and said, "Do you read anything in the Bible about smoking?" "No," I answered, "but we do read of the people passing through the valley of Baca" (Psalms lxxxiv, 6, Bible Version).'"

WILD "DESERT SHIPS"

SOLEMNLY STALKING ON THE SANDY PLAINS OF ARIZONA.

Camels Which the Government Imported at Great Expense Wandering About the Desert Wastes—Edith Sessions Tupper Discusses the Experiment.

[Special Correspondence.]

KINGMAN, A. T., July 23.—I wonder how many people in this country have ever heard that there are camels running wild in it—camels which the government imported at great expense and with no end of fuss and feathers, and which, after using awhile, it turned out to die on the plains of Arizona. Crossing the Colorado desert, the passengers on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad occasionally catch a glimpse of some strange, weird creatures, neither fish, flesh nor fowl, stalking solemnly in the hot sandy distance—a boding apparition, enough to scare a timid tourist into fits. And on asking what this terrible beast, which looks as if it might have dropped straight out of the Apocalypse, may be you are told that it is a camel, a descendant of the herd transported from the orient during Jefferson Davis' term as secretary of war under Pierce's administration to do the work of horses and mules in the great west.

Derelicts of the Desert.

A military man, an officer from Fort Wingate, who chanced to be a fellow traveler crossing this desert, gave me an interesting history of these "desert ships," which have become mere derelicts on this vast sandy sea. Back in 1850, when California was an El Dorado and when the plains were dotted with emigrant trains, General Beale, who was stationed at Fort Yuma and who marked the frightful sufferings and tremendous death rate of mules and horses, conceived the idea of importing camels from the east to carry stores across this awful waste of country. General Beale, then a young man, wrote to Jefferson Davis, secretary of war, and advanced his arguments in favor of bringing camels for this purpose. The secretary was pleased with the novel idea, and soon after a commission was sent out to Arizona to discover the various uses to which these animals might be put in military service. A favorable report was made, and when the secretary made his next report to congress he asked for an appropriation to buy camels in Egypt and Arabia for the use of the war department.

Mason of Mason and Slidell fame was one of the stanchest advocates of this measure, and in 1855 a bill was passed ap-

WHERE THE CAMELS ROAM.

propriating $30,000 for this purpose. Major Henry Wayne was selected to go to the east to buy the camels and to bring them to New York on a naval stores ship. Major Wayne first visited London and Paris in order to get all possible information upon the subject of camels from military men who had served in eastern campaigns. He consulted with camel experts and visited zoological gardens where the animals were kept in order to thoroughly acquaint himself with their habits, diet and care. Then he went on to Tunis, where the boy, learning his errand, presented the United States government with two dromedaries that its agent might have an object lesson as quickly as possible.

From Tunis the camel ambassador went to Constantinople. In Egypt the camel question became a burning issue in the khedive's cabinet. As it was against the law to sell camels out of Egypt, a present of several fine creatures was made by the Egyptian government to that of the United States. This number was augmented at Smyrna, Asia Minor, and shipped to Indianola, Tex., thence taken to Camp Verde, where they were kept several years. Then they were taken overland to various Texan points, each carrying government stores of about 1,500 pounds. From 1857 to 1861 some of these camels were kept at the United States forts at Bowie and El Paso. When the civil war broke out, these forts were deserted and the camels allowed to roam away. They wandered into the mountains and deserts, making their way to the region of the Colorado river, and even into southern California and the Gila country. Some got down into Mexico at least 50 miles below the territorial limits, where the Indians killed and feasted on a number during their fete days.

Camel Diplomacy.

All of this history, my military friend told me, is set forth in the government reports at Washington and forms the most amusing reading. The officials concerned in the great camel deal appear to have had a very important conception of their parts and to have given most laborious and minute reports of all their movements. Jefferson Davis himself in his reports and instructions applied his mind to the consideration of the camel question with the same seriousness which would have characterized a diplomatic discussion.

He gave very particular instructions to the government agent when and where to buy, recommending Damascus and Palmyra as the best shopping districts for camels and stating that bargains in dromedaries undoubtedly could be obtained in Kurdistan. He directed Major Wayne to call upon Minister Buchanan in London and explain the importance of his mission. In addition to all this voluminous instruction the secretary of war wrote a valuable treatise on the subject of camels in relation to military employment. Was there ever anything funnier? The secretary of war of this great republic engaged in writing a pamphlet, "What I Know About Dromedaries," and gravely submitting it to be placed among the archives of the government!

Major Wayne took himself quite as seriously as did the secretary. He called upon Minister Buchanan in London and Minister Mason in Paris, and these two famous diplomats lent their grave and reverend consideration to the mighty subject of dromedaries, giving advice and introductory letters galore to the agent of the United States government on his quest for camels. All these attentions were duly chronicled and reported to the secretary of war at Washington, together with a great mass of correspondence which the major held with various missionaries in the east on the nature, manners, food, care and breeding of the camel. He paid from $50 to $1,000 for the beast and engaged Arabs to care for them on the voyage to this country. The great pains, the enormous expense and above all the amusing interest taken by these government officials seem to the practical, matter of fact Yankee of today extremely absurd, and when one considers that all this fuss was to the end that a few bony old beasts might wander across the wilds of Arizona chewing the bitter end of the cactus and alarming the transcontinental tourist the whole affair grows absolutely ridiculous.

Finally Became Elephants.

When the camels were finally distributed among various western army posts, the owners found they had "an elephant on their hands." The creatures were afflicted with strange and incomprehensible diseases with which the western horse doctor could not wrestle. Horses did not like them and became restive when stabled with the ugly unshorn visitors. Even the hostlers took violent dislike to the poor beasts, as the labor of harnessing and packing them was onerous, and they were everywhere unwelcome and gradually fell into disuse.

In 1861 the herd numbered nearly 50 head. Some of these were in 1862 taken to the Comstock mines for use in the desert, and a train of 15 of these beasts was employed in packing salt from Sand Springs, in a desert of salt and alkali about 100 miles east of Virginia City. Wagons, too, were used in the transportation of salt from these springs, and soon with the aid of prairie schooners crowded out the business of the camels. They were then sold to Mexicans, who used them in packing wood down the mountains. Knocking about among the mountains, the wretched beasts soon became gaunt skeletons. They were finally sold to a ranchman on the Carson river, who turned them out to roam at their fancy and to feed on the prickly shrubs of the desert, upon which, as they were somewhat like those of their native country, the animals thrived and increased.

Next they were used by miners for packing ore from the mountains to the mills in the valleys. But soon the burro, the slow footed, easy going "canary bird" of the Rockies, superseded them, and the entire drove was sent adrift in the wilderness. Today the camels are wild, hoary with years, and their hides have assumed a leathery appearance. There are only a few left now in the extreme southern portion of Arizona, and members of a recent boundary commission reported that they saw two camels on the line between Arizona and Mexico near Sonora.

In the Gila country, where these animals roamed at one time, is the greatest souvenir left by the aboriginal races of North America—an immense network of prehistoric irrigating canals. Their age is entirely a matter of conjecture. Only one tradition exists among the present Indian tribes concerning them, and that is of their destruction.

Indian Traditions.

In 1542 Coronado came from Spain seeking the seven cities of Cibola, expecting to wrest glory and riches from their conquest, as had Pizarro in Peru and Cortez in Mexico. He found these ruins of canals, but could learn nothing of their age or builders. The Indian tradition tells that once these great valleys of the Salt and Gila rivers were peopled by a dense and prosperous nation that excelled all others in the building of vast palaces and the manufacture of stone implements, but mostly by changing the terrible desert into a mighty garden by putting into it the waters of great rivers.

This people grew and multiplied so that all other tribes envied and feared them, and the dwellers on the mountains began to plot how they could seize this paradise in the valleys for themselves. So the warriors of the hills descended upon the peaceful inhabitants of these valleys, and those who were not killed fled southward.

Soon after great storms came, and the rivers burst through and destroyed the vast canals. No longer could the conquerors water their fields. Their grain burned and died, and the trees grew parched and withered until their leaves crumbled in the hand. Then they sent their swiftest runners to the south to find the people they had driven out and bring them back that the secret of repairing these great irrigating ditches might be learned.

A Few Dead Bodies.

But of all the host that had been driven from the valley the runners could only find a few dead bodies on the arid plains where the unfortunate victims had perished from hunger and thirst. Then the tribes from the hills knew they had done wrong and that the anger of the Great Spirit burned against them, and they endeavored to return to the mountains, but only a few succeeded, as those who were sick and faint perished by the way.

This is the only legend of these prehistoric ruins. Curious fact it is that the poor dumb brutes brought from the oldest countries of the orient by the youngest government should drift to the oldest region of this country and perish amid its ruins.

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

The European's Economy.

Rich Europeans put as much money and more than we do into certain things—pictures, books, curios, antiques, stained glass, thoroughbred horses, pampered menials, wines, "collections" of all sorts, establishments and great houses. The show places, the great libraries, the winners of the Derby and Prix de Paris, the armies of powdered flunkies, the galleries of paintings and statuary, the cellars of fine wines, the collections of fans, laces, old books, old shoes, old silver, old coins, old armor, musical instruments, snuff-boxes, pipes, seaweed, butterflies, drinking flagons, costumes of all times and nations—all these show that the European is not niggardly, but spends his money with liberality and intelligence. And some Americans do the same—an ever increasing number of them, in fact.

But, as a rule, the American wastes as much as he spends wisely, and the European never does this. He understands exactly how each sou should go in order to get out of every franc its utmost value. He accurately calculates what his expenses will be, apportions his income or salary with the nicest care, graduating his scale of expenditure with the wisdom born of a thousand years' experience of life in an overpopulated country—so much for rent, taxes, food, dress, accidentals, journeys, doctors' bills, the education and establishment of children, the improvement or repairs of property, all in due proportion.—Lippincott's.

THE LISTENER.

Lord Salisbury, the new British premier, weighs about 280 pounds.

Whitelaw Reid is now again personally editing the New York Tribune.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt, the New York Haroun-al-Raschid, says that he likes his present work better than any he has ever done.

Those who have seen ex-Speaker Reed since he shaved his mustache say that the expression of his face is now even more innocent than ever.

Colonel Ivers Phillips of Boulder, Colo., has been a Freemason for nearly 69 years, and he thinks he is the oldest Mason in the United States.

Edward L. Norfolk, who has just died, aged 80, at Kingston, N. H., is said to have been the inventor of the first practicable shoe pegging machine.

Dr. Burggraeve, professor of medicine in the University of Ghent, is 99 years old and actively practices his profession. He smokes and drinks liquor, but uses medicine sparingly.

In early life Archbishop Kain, the coadjutor of the venerable Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, was a missionary priest and traversed on foot or horseback the mountain fastnesses of West Virginia.

Wilford Woodruff, who was elected head of the Mormon church on the death of John Taylor, the successor of Brigham Young, is now 88 years of age. As a missionary he has traveled 200,000 miles.

Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania is probably the handsomest chief executive of which any state can boast. He has a fine appearance and a winning manner, which gains him both admirers and friends.

Lord Dufferin is the only British subject, outside the royal circle, who is a Knight Grand Cross of the four "Service Orders" of the Bath, the Star of India, the Michael and George and the Indian Empire.

Simon Sterne, the New York lawyer, is about 60 years of age. He is tall, heavily built and has a gray mustache. He is recognized as a lawyer of great ability in railroad cases. The final "e" in his name is said to be an adoption of comparatively recent date.

Walter Hume Long, the new Tory president of the British board of agriculture, comes fairly by his love of tobacco, as his ancestor, Sir Walter Long, assisted Sir Walter Raleigh in smoking the first pipe-ful in England of the newly introduced Virginia weed.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., startled everybody in Newport recently by appearing on Bellevue avenue with an Irish jaunting car. Instead of being painted in Irish green it was beautified by the Vanderbilt colors—dark maroon. The car was lined with corduroy trimmings.

Herr von Plener, the Austrian ex-finance minister, is an inveterate Anglophile, conducts his household on the English plan, gives English dinner parties and sends to England for his clothes. In spite of this little weakness Herr von Plener is a brilliant orator and the ablest debater in Austria.

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the new governor of South Australia, has made up his mind, it is said, not to attend theaters or race meetings during his term of office. A very uncomfortable time is predicted for Sir Thomas among the sport loving people of Adelaide, who regard a man as having a screw loose if he shuns the race track.

SWIMMING DON'TS.

Don't go in at all if you are told there is danger.

Don't start to swim out to a boat. It may be drifting.

Don't go into the surf above your waist if you cannot swim.

Don't think you know more about the sea than the oldest man on the beach.

Don't imagine because you can swim a little that you are stronger than an ocean wave.

Don't suppose because sharks and Herman Oelrichs can swim all day that you can swim an hour.

Don't forget if you are really a good swimmer that good swimmers are drowned oftener than poor ones.

Don't imagine that the swimming is better 500 yards from shore than it is just outside the breakers. It is not.

Don't go in within two hours after eating. Swimming on a full stomach is often followed by cramps and drowning.

Don't imagine that those who beg you not to go so far really admire you in their hearts. Their thought really is that you are silly and ostentatious.

Don't take out beyond your depth any man, woman or child who cannot swim. You may risk your own life, but you ought not to risk another's.

Don't try to persuade a weak swimmer to go out farther than is safe. Ridicule has made weak men risk and lose their lives. That sort of thing is too much like murder to be pleasant.—New York World.

HAVANA FILLERS.

It looks more and more as if Cuba would make Spain walk Spanish.—Albany Argus.

The most horrible Cuban war stories continue to come from Florida. Before long they will be putting them up in Connecticut wrappers.—Washington Post.

Maceo says he will "end the Cuban war with a clap of thunder" one of these days. As Campos has determined to end it with a gush of wind, there promises to be a roaring old time on the fateful island.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

If President Lincoln in 1861 had issued an order for the summary shooting of every Confederate soldier captured in arms, all Europe would have interfered to prevent such an outrage on civilization. That's just what Campos is doing in Cuba.—New York Recorder.

POLITICAL PLEASANTRIES.

Grandfather's hat will have to give way to that Van Dyke beard.—Albany Argus.

Western papers are raising the question whether Mrs. Lease can ever pose as Kansas' favorite son.—New York Telegram.

Presidential probabilities are coming to the front in great numbers, and yet there can be only one presidential possibility.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Uncle Horace Boies of Iowa doesn't think it would be a difficult job to identify "some good western man who is sound on silver."—Chicago Dispatch.

Mr. Reed steadfastly refuses to get out his campaign bicycle while there is so much energy displayed in distributing political tacks over the boulevard.—Washington Star.

KISSES AND THE LAW

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS THAT WERE CAUSED BY OSCULATION.

Considerable Amusement Afforded Lawyers and Judges, but the Kisser Doesn't Always See Where the Laugh Comes In. A Lost Heir Discovered.

The grave and dignified members of the legal profession appear to derive much amusement from the subject of kisses, which comes before them most frequently in the form of a superabundant supply of crosses in the letters of lovers, when these are being read—as they never were intended to be—in court, in breach of promise cases. The learned gentleman who has at the moment the business in hand of reading aloud one of these wonderful productions generally pauses when he comes to the first stop in the gushing effusion, where the enamored swain has found words too weak to express his sentiments, supplying their place with a string of symbolic osculations and, with a well feigned look of innocence, says there is here a gap in the letter, which the defendant "has filled in with a lot of x's," regarding the meaning of which some brother, more learned in these weighty matters, may perhaps be able to enlighten him.

This some "brother" never fails to do, saying that if he is rightly informed—he has, of course, no personal knowledge of the matter (winks all round)—these mystic signs signify kisses in the language of Cupid. Thereupon this mighty, time honored joke is greeted with the usual chorus of guffaws, and the interrupted reading proceeds.

But kisses sometimes make their appearance in law courts in other circumstances, though they never fail to be made the subject of numerous legal witticisms. The judge may have been in a jesting humor—and yet who knows but he may have been laying down, with all due solemnity, some fundamental principle of justice and equity—who once asked the plaintiff, who was suing his former sweetheart for the return of the value of certain articles of jewelry which he had presented to her in the happy days of their courtship, whether he "had ever kissed the young lady?" "Certainly!" was the reply, as was to be expected. Whereupon the judge dismissed the action, declaring that kisses and caresses were full legal payment for presents given in such circumstances. The obvious moral may be laid to heart without much difficulty by present giving young men.

It happened one day that a pretty young widow, traveling by train fcm Louisville to Nashville, had taken her seat near a newly married couple. The bridegroom left his wife for a moment, and when he returned the train was passing through a tunnel. He took advantage of the darkness to snatch a kiss from his wife, as he suspected, but unfortunately he had made a mistake and kissed the young widow instead. She was highly indignant, and refusing to believe that it was an accident sued the young husband for $1,000 as solatium to her wounded feelings and ruffled dignity.

There is given as an example of the leniency of New York judges the case of a man who was arrested for kissing another man's wife. The sentence passed upon the culprit was that he should there and then kiss his own wife, who was present in the courtroom, which, as may be supposed, he gladly did.

In British law courts it has been frequently brought home to offenders that it is rather an expensive amusement to kiss a lady against her will, but in Holland it appears that a rather different view prevails in judicial circles. A young man who had assaulted a young lady in this way on the streets of a village near Utrecht was brought before the burgomaster, who took the matter up, demanding that the offender should be fined a florin, or, in default, be imprisoned for a day. But the Utrecht court and finally the appeal court at Amsterdam both dismissed the case, the judge declaring "that to kiss a person cannot be an offense, as it is in the nature of a warm mark of sympathy!" This is pretty much like the Yankee judge who dismissed a similar offender, remarking that the plaintiff was so tauntingly pretty that during the trial he had to keep himself down in his chair with both hands, he felt so much inclined to get up and kiss her himself.

A stolen kiss once brought the culprit into possession of a fortune. He was a butcher in Sydney and had taken the liberty of kissing one of his customers, a pretty girl, who resented the affront and had him prosecuted for assault. He was fined heavily by the local magistrates, and the case was commented on freely by the press. The publicity thus given to the affair happened to arrest the notice of a firm of solicitors in Sydney, who had been appointed trustees of some property which had been left to the man by a distant relative 20 years before. They had failed to trace the heir, but when his name appeared in the papers in connection with the case of assault they communicated with him, and he was able to establish his identity.

A certain Senor Talca of Valparaiso, however, had a very different experience and paid heavily for his momentary freak of kissing a lady on the plaza without her permission. She prosecuted him, and the magistrate, as indignant as the lady, sentenced him to 60 days' imprisonment. This severe penalty Senor Talca considered himself justified in appealing against, but the higher court, so far from bestowing any sympathy on the offender, sentenced him to an additional 30 days' imprisonment. The amusing part of the affair is that the higher court took 200 days to consider the appeal, and during the whole of that time the senor had to remain in jail.

Even this, however, is outdone by the series of tribulations undergone by a man who had stolen a kiss from a pretty girl. To begin with, he was brought before a magistrate and fined. Then he was horsewhipped by the girl's brother and harried into brain fever by his wife. The clergyman of the district referred to the affair in a sermon and reviewed the case in print, and, finally, the caterpillars ate up every blade of the malefactor's wheat crop.—Florida Times-Union.

It Depends.

The editor of a certain agricultural paper who is very cautious about giving his opinion received the following inquiry from a correspondent:

"Can you tell me whether apples will keep better in a dry atmosphere than in a damp one, or vice versa?"

The editor replied:

"All things are relative in this world. Whether you could keep the apples better in a dry air or a damp air would depend very much on the number of small boys there were in the house."—Youth's Companion.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Village farm is said to be the home of 500 horses in all.

William Penn can pace very fast and may later be allowed to take that gait.

Senator David B. Hill has bought a pair of fast trotters of John D. Campbell, Schenectady, N. Y.

Floodmore, the champion steeplechaser of the Pacific coast, has broken down beyond hope of ever training again.

The Jewett horses have recovered from their severe attack of distemper, but the setback received will prevent their starting this season.

There is a man in Maine 87 years old who saw his first horse race the other day and declared "it beat the circus all holler," according to the Rockland Tribune.

No race meeting in the world approaches Royal Ascot in the magnitude of the prize money distributed. It lasts only four days, but the money amounts to over $150,000.

The Russian war office will exclusively use gray horses for artillery purposes, for the reason that animals of this color have been found more enduring than brown ones.

Cracksman, the 3-year-old pacer by Red Wilkes, out of Buffalo Girl, 2:12¼, will not be campaigned this season. He can step a mile close to 2:20, but will be saved for next season.

Colonel Thomas S. Lang, who died recently at Dalles City, Or., owned the noted stallions Gideon and General Knox, selling the latter for $10,000 to S. N. Smith of Fashion stud farm.

President Cleveland has been closely followed by United States Senator David B. Hill in the matter of preference as to the kind of carriage horses. Both have trotting bred stock for theirs.

A stone 4½ inches long and 3 in diameter, shaped like a goose egg and weighing nearly four pounds, was found in the stomach of a horse at Dunkirk, N. Y. On being sawed asunder a shingle nail was found in the center of the stone.—Horseman.

THE STAMP OF STYLE.

All wool bedford cord fabrics will be revived for autumn costumes.

Four out of five of the silk and lawn waists of the summer have box plaited fronts.

Some spangled chiffon, a rose spray and an enormous dragon fly will this season make a "duck of a bonnet."

Among the natty box plaited boating costumes worn this season are those of English silk serge, which is extra wide.

"Accordion plaited"—these are the words to conjure with. Every sort of textile seems to be crimped, gauffered or plaited.

Some of the immense sailor collars made of white pique are bordered with an insertion lace woven to closely imitate rococo embroidery.

Passementeries formed of small round Roman pearls, seed pearls and fine gold and crystal beads are used to trim some of the latest wedding gowns.

Charming negligee waists of india mull or batiste are cut like an Eton jacket in the back, with sailor collar and very long shawl pointed fronts, like the ends of a fichu.

Snow white or soft cream colored book muslin dotted with small silk spots made up over taffeta silk is extensively used for bridesmaids' dresses, garden fetes and similar dressy day functions.

Ivory white satin is a favorite textile for gowns for full dress occasions, especially for young women, its smooth finish and lustrous surface giving it a youthful appearance which is wanting in many of the brocades and moires.—New York Post.

TIRE PUNCTURES.

The greatest improvement on the bicycle is woman.—Chicago Tribune.

The only real natty bicycle costumes are those worn in the newspapers.—Nashville American.

The weary look on the faces of bicyclers has been accounted for at last. They are pneumatically tired.—Boston Herald.

Statistics show that matrimonial matches have increased at an alarming pace since the introduction of the bicycle. Cupid has a corner on the wheel.—Syracuse Courier.

A "conversation bicycle" is the most recent production of the fertile brain of the French manufacturer. It is so arranged that both operators face each other while propelling the machine.

"No," said Mr. Wheeler, "I have my doubts about the bicycle being able to displace the horse. The time I tried it the horse and buggy came out of the collision without a scratch."—Indianapolis Journal.

Bishop Cleveland Coxe is somewhat bitter against women bicyclists. He recently said, "No one ever saw a lady on a bicycle, and no one ever will." Wonder if he counted the consequences when he made that hasty remark.—Haverhill Gazette.

THE NEW WOMAN.

When a woman's heart is in straight, it doesn't matter so much about her hat.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Sunset club undertook to criticise the new woman and died. Sic semper tyrannis!—Chicago Post.

Why should not women propose? What a question! Is it not their province to have the last word?—Boston Transcript.

Where will this alleged masculine tendency of the new woman cease? Ten to one eventually her head will be seen on a man's shoulders.—Philadelphia Times.

As to the new woman, the best thing to do with her is to marry her, love her and add her intelligence and progressive notions to the comforts of home. "No family should be without one," as the advertisements say.—Chicago Record.

Brooklyn's new woman who won't stay in church because she can't run it must be a curious sort of sister. Most of the churches are run by women nowadays, directly or indirectly, and the sisters usually have things all their own way when they want to.—Philadelphia Press.

THE DEFENDER.

The Valkyrie people have reason to suspect that the Defender is well named.—Rochester Democrat-Chronicle.

The Defender gives satisfactory evidence that she intends to live up to her name and make a nation happy.—Baltimore American.

The Defender is evidently going to prove worthy of her name. This is a highly satisfactory condition of affairs for Americans to contemplate.—New York Morning Advertiser.

PHILOSOPHY OF A ROUGH MAN.

He Has Discovered That Any Calling Is Tiresome to Those Who Follow It.

He was a poorly dressed and rough in appearance man; but, nevertheless, he was something of a philosopher. He was plodding along Ashland avenue near Sixtieth street, when a young man overtook him and made some inquiries as to a street in that part of the city. The street was about half a mile away, so they continued the tramp along the rough wooden sidewalks together.

"'Tain't so long ago," said the rough man finally, making a motion toward a brick pile near the street, "since I used to pile them things for a living."

"Hard work, I should think," suggested the young man for want of something better to say.

"That's what it is."

"And monotonous."

"What?"

"I say it must be monotonous—tiresome."

"Oh, sure." Then, after a pause, "So's everything else."

"Oh, there is variety in some things," protested the young man.

"If a feller doesn't have to do 'em, there is," returned the other, "but I guess any business is tiresome to the feller that has got to 'tend to it right along. I knowed a feller that worked in a store—reg'lar hours, reg'lar work and all that. But he got tired of it. He wanted variety, he said—wanted to travel and have change all the time. He got the chance and grabbed it quick. He was sent here and there and was on marching orders most of the time—lots of excitement and change, but he got tired of it. Actually kicked to get back at a desk again, 'cause he said traveling was so blamed monotonous and tiresome and he wanted a change. Same way with everybody, I guess. Piling bricks is mighty hard and tiresome, and I'm doing better now, but sometimes I feel's if I'd like to pile bricks again just for a change. There ain't anything that ain't tiresome to the feller that's got to do it every day. What's ambition but a hankering for a change, anyway? The only diff'rence between people is that some of 'em want a change so bad that they'll go backward to get it, while the others have sense enough to swear and kick, but hang on till they can get it going forward."—Chicago Times-Herald.

BONAPARTE AND JOSEPHINE.

The Incident Which Was the Beginning of the Estrangement Between Them.

It was on Oct. 16 that Bonaparte arrived at his house on Victory street, in Paris. Mme. Bonaparte was not there to give him a welcome. During the absence of her husband she had made her house the center of a brilliant society which numbered among its members the ablest men of the time. This circle was untiring in its devotion to Bonaparte's interests, making friends for him at home, plotting in his behalf abroad, turning every political incident to his advantage, and building up a strong party which believed that he was the only possible savior of France. In conduct the associates were gay and even dissolute; occasionally a select inner coterie withdrew to Plombieres, nominally for repose, but probably for a seclusion not altogether innocent.

Into this loyal but licentious company the sudden announcement of Bonaparte's approach brought something like consternation. Josephine, in particular, was overanxious to display a feigned devotion to her husband. Learning of his approach, she went out some distance to meet him, but took the wrong road and passed him unawares. Hurrying back she found the door of his chamber barred, her absence being of course a confirmation of the general's jealous suspicions. For hours her entreaties and tears were vain. At last Eugene and Hortense joined theirs with their mother's and the door was opened. The breach was apparently healed, but rather to avoid a scandal than from sincere forgiveness, and this scene was the beginning of estrangement.—Professor Sloane's "Life of Napoleon" in Century.

Baldheaded Wits.

In London there is a Baldheaded club, every member of which must have a smooth and shiny pate. One of their favorite amusements is to attend in a body music halls and theaters where the ballet is a feature. The attention of the audience, however, is always riveted on the array of bald heads as their owners file down the aisle and seat themselves in the front rows, and throughout the performance they receive more or less notice in the way of friendly remarks from the gallery.

Not many years ago there was a Parisian wit and boulevardier named Siraudin, who would have been eligible to the presidency of the London club, for his head was absolutely destitute of hair. One hot day he was sitting bareheaded at one of the tables out of doors on the boulevard, with a number of friends about. He noticed a hair on his coat sleeve and carefully picked it up and placed it on top of his head amid the laughter of his companions. Suddenly he began to mop his face with his handkerchief and show every sign of excessive suffering from the heat.

"Phew! How warm I am," he exclaimed exhaustedly a couple of times; then the reason for it occurred to him, and he cried as he raised his hand to his head:

"Ah! I know what makes me so warm. It's my hair," and he carefully removed it and placed it on the table as he would a wig.—New York World.

Highest Range in America.

It is not commonly known, but it is a fact, that perhaps the highest range of mountains in America is on the Uintah Indian reservation in Utah. Bear's peak has an altitude of 14,600 feet, being 400 feet higher than Pike's peak in Colorado. In a stretch of 30 miles there are a dozen such peaks with altitudes of over 13,000 feet each, and which are snow capped almost all the year round.

From these mountains numbers of rivers of bright crystal water have their source. They flow down through the valleys and plains, affording the finest natural irrigation in the world. The two reservations have an area of about 6,000,000 acres, Uintah occupying about 4,000,000 acres. According to the report of the United States Indian agent, Major Ranlett, about 540,000 acres of the Uintah land is admirably adapted for cultivation.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Milk Not a Disease Carrier.

Evidence of the antiseptic power of milk has been supplied by MM. Gilbert and Dominici. An adult man, whose feces contained 67,000 germs per milligram, was restricted for five days to milk and at the end of two, three, four and five days respectively the germs had fallen to 14,000 5,000, 4,000 and 2,500. Here we have evidence of the antiseptic value of milk in contrast to the other side, so much of late discussed—viz, "Milk as a Vehicle of Disease."—London Invention.

SUMMER HEADGEAR.

NEW HATS AND BONNETS FOR DOG DAY WEATHER.

Flowers, Feathers and Ribbon—Where Children Are of Some Consequence. White Cashmere Cloaks—Percale, Print and Zephyr Ginghams.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 29.—There are two milliners in New York who deserve well of women, for they always make a point of importing something new and fresh along in the hottest days of the year, and these go a long way toward freshening up a toilet already worn twice or thrice at functions where each woman is on the alert to see what her rival wears. Roses in deep, dark and decided colors are set on hats of every kind in profusion. "Jacks," red damask roses and the small red rose of

NEW MILLINERY.

our youth, with its splendid color and its prodigal clusters, are put upon the hats as if they were growing from some invisible source hidden away in the ribbons. These flowers stand up on long stems, nodding and bending with every movement and every breath of air. Many of them give the hats a top heavy appearance, but that does not hinder their use. In some cases, however, they are trailed gracefully and naturally around a wide brimmed rice straw or leghorn hat, or they are mingled with bows of ribbon. The foliage is of quite as much account as the flowers, and it is surprising to see how carefully each leaf is copied after nature, some leaves even appearing to be faded and worm eaten. This last is quite appropriate this season, as all sorts and kinds of "critters" are at work on the plants, so that few remain unscathed.

There is a new straw openwork having serrated edges of split straws which glisten like gold. This forms an admirable ground to plant the artificial roses on, and it is also an effective background for almost any kind of trimming. Ribbons or bias pieces of silk are used as drapery, and a tuft of bronzed feathers adds all the color needed, though roses may be added ad libitum. For an elderly lady I saw a queer little black satin straw capote, with a very full ruching of white edged crepe lisse in front. On the back was a fall of fine white lace, and on the top of the crown there was a tinsel butterfly topped by a curled tuft. There were black ribbon strings. There was a novel hat for a young lady of black plaited silk muslin edged with lace. On the left side was an enormous bow of gold colored silk muslin and back of that a full black osprey spray. Some of the flexible leghorns and fine clips have clusters of roses tucked in under the brim and twisted places, and some have bunches of two to three roses set on the tiny capes, or on the collars of the dresses or the rovers to the fancy blazer jackets. One milliner showed a great "flat" hat which she claimed to be the exact prototype of that worn by the ex-Empress Eugenie on her first public appearance in Paris after her marriage. There were roses trailing around the crown and others set on the under part of the brim, so as to trail down just behind the ears. The silk mull and muslin hats are very popular for lawn parties and such requirements.

There is one house in New York which is devoted entirely to children's garments, and here you feel it borne in upon you that children are of some consequence after all. I noticed among many other things that the pretty white cashmere cloaks for "long babies" are embroidered richly not only in white silks, but also in delicate colors. Pale tints of green form vines and foliage, and there are delicate pink flowers on those for girls and blue for boys. Batiste, cambric, jaconet and linen lawns are employed for the little dresses, and tucks in fine clusters, hand run, together with the old fashioned stout embroidery, are used for trimming. For several seasons lace has taken the place of the embroidery. I should say the cloaks are made in two pieces—one a snug coat with flaring long skirt and a cape reaching two-thirds the whole length. For summer "long babies"—that is, babies in long dresses—have elbow sleeves, and the necks of the dresses are cut out slightly. For fall long sleeves and entirely high necked dresses are necessary for the proper protection of the child.

For the wee toddler the percale, print and soft zephyr ginghams are the best for every day. These, edged with embroidery, are quite fine enough for all occasions. Still pure white is more dressy. For small boys pique and cotton bedford cord are good, because strong. These may be in

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

solid colors or printed, and the skirts are better kilted. There are dozens of different cotton goods suitable for everyday summer frocks for little girls, but of them all the ginghams are the most serviceable. A pretty way to make them is to shirr the skirt to a yoke, in Hubbard fashion, with a pierrot ruff around the neck. Bishop sleeves are by all means best for children. Nearly all small children's frocks button all the way down on the back for the sake of the overworked laundress.

OLIVE HARPER.